صكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 15-20 (59-68). Thursday, cloudy with rain at times. LONDON: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 12-18 (54-64). Thursday, similar. ROME: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 18-32 (64-90). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 24-32 (75-90).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	3.00 Din	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	I.£22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P	Lebanon	L£2.75	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P	Libya	L.Dns. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	37.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	29 Cents	U.S. Mil. Eur.	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

30,004 *R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1979 Established 1887

...rter Says Public's Advice ...uoyed His Self-Assurance

By Terence Smith

...HINGTON, July 31 (NYT) ...ident Carter said yesterday ...e intensive discussions that ...at Camp David, Md., earli... month and the "unbelieva... orable" response received at ...ite House to his July 15 en... ...ech had restored his own ...mination, self-assurance, ...ice and will" as president.

...marks to a group of the ...David participants at a ...on lunch at the White ...Mr. Carter spoke in sub... ...philosophical, almost confes... ...terms about the impact that ...days of discussions had on ...e made clear that he felt that ...changed as a president and ...n ...never forget some of the ad... ...al gave me," he said. "I'm ...e kind of person who ...is easily to criticism. I hate ...it that I have a defect and ...ave made errors. But over a ...of just a few days, I began to ...e constructive and helpful ...ld be to me as president." ...lling that some of the criti... ...Camp David of his leader... ...d presidency had been ex... ..."in the bluntest possible ...Mr. Carter urged his guests ...him unvarnished advice in ...re.

...I need not be embarrassed ...me tough advice and very ...d criticisms in the future," ...I. "We have crossed that ...and I hope that I have a very ...group of people now who ...d with me as a human being ...hout restraint."

150 Invited

...n 85 of the 150 business, ...eligious and political leaders ...rticipated in the Camp Da... ...estic summit sat in the East ...at round luncheon tables ...ed with yellow cloths and ...vers. All 150 were invited ...late last week but many were unable to come on such short notice. The empty seats were filled by Cabinet members and White House staff members.

Mr. Carter said that 39,000 letters and telegrams were received at the White House after his energy speech, representing the greatest response that he had received after a single event. He said that 77 percent of the comments were favorable.

He said that 9 percent were critical and that 14 percent of the mail contained suggestions on how the nation could save energy. He said that 4 percent urged that he conserve energy personally by avoiding trips around the country, despite the fact that the president pledged in his July 15 speech to increase his travels and contact with the people.

In keeping with that pledge, Mr. Carter was to fly today to Bardstown, Ky., to hold an hourlong meeting with the citizens there and to visit a nearby coal-burning electric power plant.

Support Requested

Mr. Carter asked his luncheon guests not only for continued advice but also for support of his energy proposals pending before Congress.

"I've made, I think, some good decisions since Camp David," he said. "There's no doubt in my mind that I now have a stronger, more cohesive and perhaps even more competent Cabinet." Among those in the room were Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Griffin Bell, the departing attorney general, two of the five Cabinet members who resigned or were dismissed as part of the shakeup.

Emerging from the luncheon, several of the participants, including Govs. Ella Grasso of Connecticut and Brendan Byrne of New Jersey, expressed their support for the moves that Mr. Carter has made.

Gov. Grasso said that Mr. Carter had "indicated his leadership" by his actions, adding that she would have no hesitation in reshuffling her own Cabinet "if I have to."

Gov. Byrne said in answer to a question that he fully expected Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., to become president, but not in next year's election. "I think there has to be something very wrong with Jimmy Carter before Sen. Kennedy would become a candidate," he said, "and I don't see that happening."



AP

Outgoing Energy Secretary James Schlesinger listens during President's speech.



Former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar at his press conference in Paris yesterday.

Reappearing in Paris

Bakhtiar Asserts Role in Iran

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, July 31 (IHT) — Shahpur Bakhtiar, the last premier in Iran before the Islamic revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, emerged today after nearly six months in hiding and presented himself as the legitimate chief of government and a leader in opposition to the Islamic regime.

Mr. Bakhtiar accused Iran's powerful Shiite religious leaders of plunging the country into chaos. He said that Ayatollah Khomeini "seriously misunderstood" the aspirations of those who overthrew Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, and imposed a "foreign ideology — Islam — on the people. "Iran existed before Islam," Mr. Bakhtiar said.

"The mullahs should go back to their mosques," he said at a news conference in a Paris hotel, under the watchful eyes of French security guards.

Mr. Bakhtiar's reappearance coincides with a rising tide of political and economic problems in Iran, but it was not clear whether the avowed agnostic and advocate of social democracy would find a following either in Iran or abroad. He admitted that he has broken with his former party, the National Front, which backs the present Iranian authorities. But he said that he was in touch with supporters in Tehran and in his own influential Bakhtiar tribe.

Ayatollah Complains

In Iran, meanwhile, Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, the second-ranking Shiite leader, also complained of over-involvement of religious leaders in Iranian political life. Ayatollah Shariatmadari was quoted today by news agencies as criticizing the country's proposed constitution because it would accentuate this trend.

Mr. Bakhtiar combined an appeal for support for himself as the leader of a secular Iran with a defense of his actions in the critical last weeks of the shah's regime before the final triumph of the Khomeini forces. Comparing himself to De Gaulle launching an appeal to occupied France in 1940, Mr. Bakhtiar — a lawyer and longtime leader of the political opposition who was installed as premier by the shah in a desperate bid to save his throne — twice referred to himself as Iran's head of government.

While claiming that he has support in Iran because of growing frustration over the political incompetence of the religious leaders, Mr. Bakhtiar said that he has no intention of trying to regain power by leading an underground struggle, party or government-in-exile. "A head of government does not do that," he said.

He denied that he has had contacts with the shah in exile. He gave no indication that he would sup-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Nigeria Takes Control of BP Oil Holdings

From Agency Dispatches

LAGOS, July 31 — Nigeria has nationalized the British Petroleum Co.'s minority oil holdings and has thereby cut off BP oil shipments from Nigeria in retaliation for British oil exports to South Africa, the military government said today.

BP had been taking up to 360,000 barrels a day of Nigeria's total 2.4 million barrels daily oil production. The nationalization was effective as of midnight tonight.

News of the takeover, which came after European exchanges had closed, caused the pound sterling to drop by one cent on the New York foreign exchange market. (Story on Page 7).

The move, announced in an official statement transmitted by the Nigerian news agency, was one of the most drastic curtailments of deliveries by an oil-producing country made on political grounds.

The statement accused the British government, which owns 51 percent of BP, of allowing BP to export North Sea oil to the "apartheid regime" in South Africa and replace it with oil imported from Nigeria.

'Sinister Maneuver'

"The federal military government is determined to ensure that this should not happen," the statement said. "The government is convinced that the most effective way of stopping this sinister maneuver is to cut off BP from Nigeria's crude oil supply," it added.

Although the statement made no mention of it, Nigeria's takeover took place the day before the Commonwealth conference opens in Lusaka, Zambia, with sharp exchanges expected over the status of Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Britain has been moving toward the lifting of sanctions against that country. Nigeria and other African members of the Commonwealth are strongly opposed.

British Petroleum owns 20 percent of Shell-BP Petroleum Development Co., the main exploration and producing company in Nigeria. The Nigerian National Petroleum Co. owns 60 percent. The remaining 20 percent belongs to the Royal Dutch/Shell Group.

There was no immediate indication of whether the Nigerian government would take any action on the Shell holdings.

However, the statement said that other foreign oil companies in Nigeria have nothing to fear so long as they respected Nigeria's policies and the feelings of its people, especially in what it called the "sensitive area of apartheid and the obnoxious racist policies of South Africa."

60 Percent

In addition, Nigeria said it is nationalizing BP's 40 percent interest in BP Nigeria Ltd. which markets oil products within Nigeria itself.

The official Nigerian statement said compensation will be paid quickly for the BP shares, which will be taken over as of midnight by the state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. The statement warned that all BP expatriate employees in Nigeria must leave the country by Aug. 31, unless they are under contract to the Nigerians.

Shell-BP explores for and produces oil in Nigeria. It is Nigeria's largest producer and it made the initial discoveries of commercial amounts of crude oil there.

Last year the British company took up to 360,000 barrels a day from Nigeria. With the loss of most of its supplies from Iran following the revolution there, BP now mainly relies on its North Sea and Alaska fields.

The decree came as a surprise but there had been earlier indications. Nigeria has denounced BP in the past for allegedly using tankers that had made deliveries to South Africa.

There was no indication of what Nigeria plans to do with the share of oil that formerly went to BP.

At Senate Confirmation Hearing

Volcker Calls for 'Monetary Discipline'

Clyde H. Farnsworth

...HINGTON, July 31 (NYT) ...l Volcker, chairman-desig... the Federal Reserve Board, ...sterday that inflation had ...used by excessive growth of ...ney supply and suggested ...would press for a reduction ...it would mean still higher ...rates.

...roclaimed his independence ...Carter administration, pre... ...inevitable conflicts with it ...lined a philosophy stressing ...portance of money supply ...in confirmation hearings ...the Senate Banking Com...

...e is no substitute for mone... ...cipline," he asserted, noting ...rest rates had to be seen in ...ext of inflation, or in other ...that 11 percent mortgages ...be weighed against 13 per... ...her consumer prices.

...tioned closely on the pros... ...e a recession and his likely ...response, Mr. Volcker de... ...o concede that a recession ...eady under way, thus disa... ...with administration econo... ...but he stressed that, reces... ...no recession, price stability ...e the number one goal.

...ion changes expectations, ...and has the effect, there... ...f weakening investment, ...productivity and employ...

...e ended up with a lack of ...ion both the inflation front ...employment front," he ...ing that these are not "op... ...oals, but complementary."

Mr. Volcker was received warmly by the committee, which is expected shortly to forward his nomination to the floor of the Senate.

"There is no question of your competence," Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wisc., Banking Committee chairman, told Mr. Volcker, who had been president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and served in high Treasury positions. "But too many in the country you are the personification of the Eastern banker."

Mr. Volcker said that he would have to let his record speak for itself. "This country has great problems, and I do intend to speak out to try to restore the sense of stability that is needed to insure growth and employment at home," he said.

Mr. Volcker also made these points:

- All Americans want to increase their real (after tax and after inflation) income but "when there is no productivity growth there is no way to do that collectively." He spoke as the government reported that productivity, or output per person, had suffered its sharpest drop in more than five years in the second quarter of 1979 — a decline that helped fuel inflation.
- The United States cannot forget about the international exchange rate of the dollar. But if the United States deals with inflation at home, the problems of the dollar abroad will automatically be resolved. "There is no dichotomy."
- It is not time yet to propose a tax cut, but if the economy continues to operate weakly one could become necessary, and if it does, it should emphasize elements that reduce inflation and increase investment. Here his views coincided with those of his predecessor William Miller, who is the Treasury secretary-designate.
- He saw no circumstances arising when it might be useful to impose credit controls.
- He expects to maintain a dialogue with members of the administration, as his predecessors have done.

Commenting on the international problems of the dollar, Mr. Volcker, who as undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs in the early 1970s negotiated two dollar devaluations, said foreign countries were as concerned by excessive declines in the dollar's rate as they were by excessive strength.

"The problem now is to develop a consensus and approach this in a harmonious way, but there is a feeling of common interest in a stable system."

He labeled as an exaggeration a contention of Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d, D-Ill., that foreign governments wanted the dollar to decline now because it helped them buy their oil a little more cheaply.

"There are a number of foreign countries that do not look unhappily upon the appreciation of their currencies, but they are also concerned with the destabilizing effect of an important decline in the dollar," he said.

Iran to Change Currency, Limit Takeover Payments

Following is the last report filed from Iran by Youssef M. Ibrahim of The New York Times. On July 22 he was ordered by the Iranian government to cease reporting and leave the country. He has since left Iran.

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TEHRAN (NYT) — Iran's revolutionary government intends to issue a new currency within a month, and will compensate foreign shareholders of nationalized industries at the "book value" of their assets before the revolution of last February.

"We are not going to pay market value, which is very high," said Cyrus Ibrahimzadeh, deputy minister of the economy. "All we will pay the foreigners is book value for their shares," which is computed by subtracting debt from assets. Among the companies affected is General Motors Corp., whose assembly plant has been nationalized.

The currency switch is bound to increase the uncertainty felt by millions of bank depositors who pulled their money out of the banks just before the revolution and are still holding on to it, contributing to a severe cash-flow problem.

The new currency and the compensation to foreigners, combined with the impending reorganization of the country's banking system, should have a strong influence on the economy, the money supply and investment prospects for local and foreign entrepreneurs.

Mr. Ibrahimzadeh said that the new Iranian currency would be ready in a month. All Iranians will have to turn in their old currency for the new. Part of the reason for the switch, it is believed, is to trap persons who have smuggled currency abroad.

Figures are not available, but Mr. Ibrahimzadeh speculated that hundreds of millions of rials might have been rushed out of the country just before the revolution by people who were unable to change their money into dollars or other hard currencies. The money would have to be smuggled back to Iran to be exchanged.

At present there are about 70 rials to the dollar at the official rate. But at the free-market rate, the dollar fetches as much as 115 rials on Ferdowsi Street, where the money changers are situated.

Officials stressed that despite the decision to base compensation to foreigners on book value, Iran would honor all its foreign debt commitments. In a separate interview, Ali Ardalan, the Islamic revolutionary government's minister of economy and finance, asserted, "We have honored all of our com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

S. Korea Seizes Dissident Paper And Jails Editor

SEOUL, July 31 (NYT) — The government appeared to be intensifying its pressure on the opposition New Democratic Party today, seizing copies of the Democratic Front, its official newspaper, and jailing Mun Pu Shik, the editor.

Mr. Mun's arrest on suspicion of violating the presidential emergency decree is expected to worsen the already tense government relations with Kim Young Sam, the new opposition leader, who has committed himself to unseating President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Mun, 50, is a former member of the National Assembly and remains a well-known and active opposition figure. Since he was appointed to edit the Democratic Front recently, the paper had leveled a spirited attack on the government.

But the emergency decree, in force since 1975, bans virtually all forms of dissent, including criticisms of the government and president. The paper's latest issue carried the full text of a speech by Mr. Kim asking Mr. Park to prepare to step down.

Madrid Buildings Cleared Following Bomb Threats

MADRID, July 31 (AP) — Bomb threats forced the evacuation of hundreds of employees from three government buildings and a hospital today and closed part of Madrid's subway system for more than an hour.

Police reported finding no bombs at the Public Works Ministry, the Navy Ministry, the Law Courts Building or La Paz Hospital or in the subway. Telephone callers identifying themselves as Basque separatists had warned that bombs were set to go off at those locations.

In Barcelona, a 14-year-old was arrested for telephoning the airport to say that a bomb was about to explode.

The Spanish national airline, Iberia, apologized for delays at the Madrid airport caused by bomb threats and security precautions. Security has been increased since the airport and two railroad stations were bombed by separatists Sunday, killing five persons and injuring more than 100.

The Basque separatist organization ETA, which claimed to have planted the fatal bombs Sunday, accused the government of criminal responsibility in not acting faster on its telephone calls warning of the explosions.

In a telephone call to the Basque news agency, ETA said that it had warned authorities 65 minutes before Sunday's blasts but that evacuation of the jammed airport and two railroad stations began only 18 minutes before the first bomb exploded.

Today's bomb threats were made to two Madrid newspapers by callers identifying themselves as members of ETA's political-military branch, the same wing of the separatist organization that claimed responsibility for Sunday's blasts and for a dozen bombings at resorts a month ago intended to scare away tourists.

ETA has mounted its latest offensive in opposition to a Basque autonomy statute that the separatists have denounced as inadequate.

House Backs Gas Rationing

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — The House handed President Carter a critical energy victory today, voting 234 to 189 to give him a free hand in devising a standby gasoline rationing plan.

The vote reversed last Wednesday's approval of a Republican-sponsored amendment which would have given Congress two chances to block any rationing plan drafted by the president. The turnabout followed heavy lobbying from the White House and Democratic leaders.

And it put the rationing plan back on course, increasing the likelihood that Congress could send the measure to the president by the end of the week.

The vote removed from the bill an amendment adopted last week giving Congress two chances to block any rationing plan drafted by the president.

Brasil Police Battle Striking Workers

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31 (AP) — Thousands of striking construction workers battled state police yesterday in the southeastern city of Belo Horizonte. Government spokesmen said one worker was killed and several seriously injured.

An estimated 5,000 construction workers smashed store windows and set fire to cars in Brazil's third largest city on the first day of a strike for higher wages.

...e Into Sea; ...r Are Killed, ...ers Trapped

...ICK, Shetland Islands, (Reuters) — At least four died today when a charter ...ith 48 people on board ...into the sea while taking ...these north British islands, ...rd officials said.

...st guard spokesman said a ... of those aboard were ...in the plane, which came to ...12 feet of water, just off

...y-nine survivors, some se... ...jured, were flown by heli... ...o a hospital in Lerwick. ...re detained for treatment. ...aining 15 persons were be... ...be trapped in the plane, ...e unknown. Rescue crews ...mpered by fog, rain and ...nds, the coast guard said.

...aircraft, a twin-engine ...Siddeley 748, was on char... ...the Shell Oil Company, ...as extensive operations in ... A Shell spokesman said ... of the 44 passengers on ...re company employees.



Associated Press

ARMS TALK — Henry Kissinger, right, waves to crowd before beginning his testimony on the SALT-2 treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington. Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, left, and committee chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, look on. Story: Page 2.

Commonwealth Meeting Under Cloud of Rhodesia

From Agency Dispatches

LUSAKA, Zambia, July 31 — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda conferred here tonight on the eve of a Commonwealth summit that is threatened with division over Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

But Mr. Kaunda said today the 41-nation Commonwealth, representing one-quarter of the world's population, must not be broken up even if Mrs. Thatcher moves toward reconciliation with Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Indicating that the conference would probably remained deadlocked over the issue, host Kaunda appealed to militant states such as Tanzania not to pull out of the Commonwealth, as they have threatened to do, even if Britain lifts economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"Britain is not the owner of the Commonwealth," he said in a newspaper interview, so I can't see why other countries should pull out if she lifts sanctions against Rhodesia."

Maneuvering

Mrs. Thatcher, accompanied by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, met Mr. Kaunda amid behind-the-scenes maneuvering to avoid an all-out fight over what most African Commonwealth states see as her sympathetic attitude toward the embattled administration in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The British leader, who has been denounced as racially biased in a mounting campaign in the state-controlled Zambian press, conferred earlier with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

Mr. Fraser is emerging as a key figure in peace-making moves. He told reporters the black-dominated government there provided a "new situation" but the continuing safeguards for the white minority meant that Bishop Abel Muzorewa's regime did not warrant international recognition.

Shridath Ramphal of Guyana, the Commonwealth secretary-general and chief spokesman, admitted there would be no "magical plan" presented to the meeting on the issue. Mr. Ramphal acknowledged that a major achievement would be simply avoiding a major split.

Black African nations have warned London it would be tantamount to war against them to lift sanctions and diplomatic sources said there were indications Mrs. Thatcher had now modified her views.

Meanwhile, an unscheduled speech by Lusaka's mayor today in front of Queen Elizabeth II angered royal aides and ended with a senior Zambian official apologizing personally to the visiting monarch. Mayor Simon Mwewa, with the queen standing at his side, lambasted protection for what he called "less able whites" in southern Africa and lampooned the accents of South African whites.

He told the queen, here on a state visit, that it was such people who claimed to fight "to protect Western culture, of which your noble language is a part."

Policeman Is Killed In Northern Ireland

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, July 31 (AP) — Gunmen today killed a plainclothes police officer as he sat in an unmarked car outside a courthouse here, police reported.

The officer was waiting in the car for a colleague who was in the courthouse collecting arrest warrants, a spokesman said. He was shot by two gunmen who fired from a car driving slowly past the police vehicle.

Consider Role for UN Force

Carter, Waldheim Discuss Sinai

WASHINGTON, July 31 (NYT) — President Carter indicated yesterday to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that the United States continued to seek United Nations supervision of Israeli troop withdrawals from the Sinai.

"The two leaders discussed the question of a continued UN presence in the Sinai," said a statement issued after Mr. Carter and Mr. Waldheim met for 50 minutes at the White House. "The United States will remain in close touch with the secretary-general and his staff."

Meanwhile, Carter administration officials said that it appeared unlikely that a meeting between the United States, Egypt and Israel on the Sinai-force problem could be held before next week. The issue has severely strained relations between the United States and Israel.

U.S. officials said that the fact that President Carter had asked Mr. Waldheim to come to Washington at this stage of the dispute and the reference to a continued UN presence in the Sinai could be taken as a clear signal that the United States would look for a solution involving the UN.

Firm Indication Seen

An official said that Mr. Waldheim's visit and the statement afterward constituted "a low-key but firm way of indicating that we're going to move ahead" in cooperation with the United Nations.

Since the mandate of the 4,000-man UN Emergency Force (UNEF) expired last week because of Soviet opposition to its renewal, Israel has demanded that the United States establish a international peace force outside UN auspices to monitor the Sinai withdrawal.

But the United States thus far has insisted that an expanded, re-equipped team from the UN Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) could carry out the functions prescribed in the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreements as effectively as the UN Emergency Force, which originally was considered for those tasks.

Israel Fears Withdrawal

UNTSO has served in the Middle East since it was deployed after the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948. Responsible directly to the secretary-general, it does not have to seek renewal of its mandate every six months, as UNEF had to do.

Israel has said that it fears that Mr. Waldheim, possibly under Soviet pressure, would withdraw an UNTSO team in a crisis. But in closed sessions with the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs committees yesterday, Mr. Waldheim reportedly said that the force could not be withdrawn without the concurrence of the UN Security Council.

"We feel that UNTSO can be a viable United Nations alternative to UNEF," Hodding Carter 3d, a State Department spokesman, said yesterday. "The Israelis have expressed a different viewpoint. We wish to have a thorough discussion so that the solution can be found." He said that this was a far less serious problem than those that were overcome in concluding the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreements.

The spokesman also said that, "on the basis of other circumstances and our discussions to date," it was unlikely that the meeting with Egypt and Israel suggested Sunday by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance could be held this week.

Those circumstances included the scheduling of the next round of Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank for next Sunday and Monday and the discussions of Sinai matters already under way between the Egyptian and Israeli defense ministers.

Egypt Cites Difficulty

Israel immediately accepted Mr. Vance's invitation and designated Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan as its representative. Egypt said that it would have difficulty in sending a high-level official to Washington as early as the end of this week, which Mr. Vance had suggested.

Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, also said yesterday that his government would seek clarification on the purpose for the meeting before accepting.

Administration officials said, however, that they believed that the session could be held next week and they expressed confidence that a satisfactory solution could be found for the problem.

Mr. Vance was occupied most of yesterday at the Senate Armed Services Committee's hearings on the strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, so a meeting that he had scheduled with Mr. Waldheim at the State Department was canceled.

Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state, participated in the White House discussion between President Carter and Mr. Waldheim, along with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, among others.

Dayan, Weizman at Odds

TEL AVIV, July 31 (UPI) — A dispute has arisen here between Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman over the Sinai force issue, Israeli sources said today.

Mr. Weizman reportedly sides with the United States in its compromise with the Soviet Union to replace UNEF with UNTSO. The defense minister, a former air force commander, is willing to be more flexible in his approach to Egypt now that it has signed a peace treaty with Israel, the sources said.

Mr. Dayan, apparently with the support of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, insists that Egypt and the United States comply with all of the commitments in the treaty — including the stationing of a major multinational force between the Egyptian and Israeli armies in the Sinai and strict adherence to the military provisions in the pact.

Ali Ends Israel Visit

TEL AVIV, July 31 (Reuters) — Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt ended a three-day official visit to Israel today and said that some of the differences remaining between the two countries had been resolved.

Insisting that the problems were minor, Gen. Ali said that their resolution indicated the readiness of both countries for peace. "We are friends, and we discussed everything frankly," he said, referring to his discussions with Defense Minister Ezer Weizman of Israel.

Knesset Unit Rules On Flatto-Sharon

TEL AVIV, July 31 (AP) — A Knesset committee has recommended that Deputy Samuel Flatto-Sharon be stripped of parliamentary immunity so he can stand trial on charges of vote-buying during the 1977 elections, Israel radio reported.

Mr. Flatto-Sharon, a financier, ran for the Knesset to avoid extradition to France on fraud and tax-evasion charges. The parliamentary action would allow the controversial millionaire to stand trial in Israel, but he could not be extradited to France.



United Press International

Eschel Rhoodie leaves Aix-en-Provence courtroom yesterday.

Rhoodie's Extradition Hearing In France Adjourned for Week

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, July 31 (Reuters) — The extradition hearing of former South African information chief Eschel Rhoodie was today adjourned until next Tuesday so that defense lawyers could study prosecution documents.

Mr. Rhoodie was arrested in France 12 days ago on an international warrant issued by South Africa. He is wanted for alleged involvement in the "Muldergate" slush-fund scandal, which eventually forced the resignation of President John Vorster.

The affair involved a propaganda campaign in which the South African Information Department illegally used millions of rands of public funds.

Mr. Rhoodie's lawyer, Henri Vincent, asked the court to adjourn the hearing. He said the prosecution's dossier was very lengthy and he needed time to study it. The documents also had to be translated, he said.

Mr. Rhoodie appeared in court handcuffed to a policeman. His wife, Katie, was at the hearing.

The tall, tanned former information chief fled South Africa in November and was arrested by French police in a villa on the Riviera.

After the hearing, which was to have made a recommendation as to whether or not Mr. Rhoodie should be extradited, Mrs. Rhoodie refused to give interviews to journalists.

"Whenever I talk to the press, they slant it against my husband," she said.

To Be Resettled in Italy

700 Vietnamese Rescued By 3 Ships Near Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 31 (UPI) — Three Italian ships rescued 700 sick and hungry Vietnamese refugees today as heavy winds and rains threatened their crowded boats in the South China Sea. It was the largest group rescued since the Geneva conference on refugees 10 days ago.

One Italian official said all the refugees were driven out to sea by Malaysian troops. But Malaysian Home Affairs Minister Mohammed Ghazali bin Shafie said earlier no refugees have been evicted from the east coast since the Geneva conference.

The ships are to refuel in Singapore and then return to Rome with the refugees, all of whom will be resettled in Italy.

The rescue was made in two stages, at dawn when 300 refugees were plucked from the sea off the Malaysian eastern coastal town of Kuantan and in the afternoon when 400 were found in the same area.

Typhoon Advances

Although the seas were fairly calm a typhoon, designated Hope, with center winds of 118 mph (189 kph), was moving toward the South China Sea and may soon hamper rescue operations.

Observers and officials said it is not known how many refugees are still on the open seas, but any caught in typhoon conditions would not have a chance.

"The typhoon will obviously complicate things terribly," said a U.S. Navy spokesman in the Philippines. "We are trying to find refugees and be of assistance to them."

In Hong Kong, 700 Vietnamese were moved in their rundown boats to a government dockyard to escape the typhoon triggered rains.

Meanwhile the Norwegian tanker Mundogas Atlantic is due to arrive in Japan on Friday with 56 refugees from the South China Sea who will be resettled in other countries.

In Manila, authorities said a 1,200-acre island is ready for temporary resettlement by refugees. Tara Island, southwest of Manila, will receive its first refugees Aug. 7 when 900 will be transferred from the Hong Kong freighter Tung An stranded in Manila Bay for months.

Rhodesia Offers Help

SALISBURY, July 31 (AP) — Zimbabwe Rhodesia today announced it would provide homes for 1,000 Vietnamese boat people "in the interests of humanity and Christian principles."

Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, announcing the plan in Parliament, called on other African states to follow his country's example and "give homes to the thousands of Vietnamese refugees now suffering terrible privations in refugee camps and on the high seas."

There was no immediate indication how houses and work might be found for the refugees in a country where tens of thousands are homeless and jobless, victims of an escalating war with black nationalist guerrillas. Its own population has been drained by a quarter-million war refugees.

A Muzorewa aide said the Vietnamese could be involved in agricultural and fish stocking projects.

"This is a criminal move," Luka Mpofu, a 24-year-old jobless laborer, said outside Parliament when told of the announcement. "Why look after other foreign people when there are thousands with no jobs like me?"

Latest official statistics here show less than a million of the 7 million inhabitants held jobs last year.

Carter Proposes Bill to Spell Out Duties of FBI

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — The Carter administration today formally proposed legislation which would spell out for the first time the duties and responsibilities of the FBI.

The legislation "would ensure that the bureau exercises its responsibilities in a manner sensitive to the fundamental rights of all Americans," President Carter said in a statement.

At FBI headquarters, outgoing Attorney General Griffin Bell, FBI Director William Webster and other department officials took part in a ceremony to present the proposal to House and Senate leaders.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which will open hearings on the bill this week, said the proposal strikes a balance between Americans' concern for protection from crime and their concern for safeguarding individual rights.

The proposed charter would authorize the FBI to launch investigations on the basis of "facts that reasonably indicate" a violation of law. It prohibits investigations based on an individual's political or religious beliefs and it bans investigations of peaceful protests.

Kissinger Backs SALT Treat But With 3 Major Condition

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 31 — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, saying the "military balance is beginning to tilt ominously against the United States," today endorsed the SALT-2 treaty, but with three conditions.

In testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Kissinger said the Senate should delay action on the treaty until it obtains an enforceable commitment from the Carter administration for a substantial upgrading of the nation's defense systems.

Pressed to elaborate on how he would vote on the treaty, Mr. Kissinger said, "If the issue were simply up or down, which I think should not happen, then I would recommend the Senate hold it over until it can find a condition that would encompass my concerns."

Without that, asked Sen. Joseph Biden, D-Del., "then you would vote no?"

"Then I would vote no," Mr. Kissinger replied.

Mr. Kissinger said he thought the administration could resolve the problem by submitting to Congress a supplemental budget request and a five-year defense program for action before a final vote on the treaty.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., challenged the suggestion. "I don't believe it would serve our interest to lay this over while we fight over a suitable arms program," said Sen. Javits.

In his opening statement to the committee, Mr. Kissinger said, "After much reflection I have concluded that I can support ratification only with three conditions:

"First, if it is coupled with a defense program representing an obligatory understanding between the Congress and the president which overcomes on an urgent basis the grave peril posed by the current military balance.

"Second, if it is accompanied by amendments — not requiring renegotiation — clearing up ambiguities in the treaty, defining the status of the protocol, the meaning of noncircumvention and setting guidelines for follow-on negotiations.

"And third, if it is accompanied by a vigorous expression of the Senate's view of the linkage between SALT and Soviet geopolitical conduct."

Mr. Kissinger also said the Senate should obtain binding assurances from the administration that it will proceed with major steps to improve defense forces.

"The program must include accelerated development of a counterforce capability through the MX and Trident 2, air defense against [the Soviet] Backfire [bomber], immediate steps to restore the theater nuclear balance and urgent measures to beef up our capacity for regional defense including accelerated modernization and expansion of our Navy," he said.

Vance Testimony

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, responding to pressure from numerous senators, said yesterday that the Carter administration will seek a substantial increase in the 1981 defense budget to make good on its year-old commitment to NATO to increase defense spending by 3 percent a year after inflation.

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee on the SALT treaty, Mr. Vance acknowledged that the effects of unexpectedly high inflation plus congressional cuts have prevented the administration from meeting the 3 percent commitment this year. "It is essential that we carry out that commitment," he said.

According to the calculation of an aide to Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., who has demanded increased defense spending as the price of his vote for SALT-2, the administration would have to add $4 billion or $5 billion to the fiscal 1981 defense budget to reach the 3 percent target, on top of increases already projected.

Mr. Vance told the committee that a general consensus on the need for more military spending is "a benefit that will come out of these hearings."

Last week Sen. Nunn recommended a real annual increase of 4 to 5 percent in the defense budget for the foreseeable future. The White House is hopeful that it can find a formula for increased spending that will satisfy Sen. Nunn.

Similar Criticism

Many senators have echoed Sen. Nunn's position. More defense spending has emerged as the dominant theme of the SALT hearings, enunciated first by Mr. Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown at the opening of hearings in the Foreign Relations Committee three weeks ago.

In his testimony yesterday, Mr. Vance was challenged by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., on the administration's claims for the "new type" definition in the new treaty. This limits both superpowers to a single entirely new type of land-based rocket during the life of the treaty (which expires at the end of 1985), but permits replacements of existing rockets provided they do not change from existing models in certain key characteristics.

Sen. Jackson claimed t provision is so loosely dra the Russians would be ab ploy four new rockets to re their existing models.

If so, Mr. Vance repli would not change milita position. It would make n cant difference."

Militarily Significa

Then Sen. Jackson li provements that could be made in Soviet rockets u treaty, noting that the acc warheads, explosive power heads, efficiency of rocke and fuels, rocket electro command and control fac the rockets could all be i without any limitations. S son asked Mr. Vance wh of these would be militaril cant, and Mr. Vance ackn that accuracy and explosi both would be.

Later, under questionin John Culver, D-Iowa, M confirmed that with the explosive power and effici the Soviet rockets already soon will have, they coul the U.S. land-based missi in concrete and steel silo fore, Sen. Culver said Vance agreed, improver these areas would not give sians any significant new capability.

On another subject, M said he thought it unlikel NATO allies would agree new strategic weapons — medium-range ballistic a land-based cruise missil their territory if the Sena SALT-2 Modernization f forces and future good within the alliance depea proval of the treaty, he ass

New Lisbon Chief Unve 'Vigorous' Cabinet Tea

From Agency Dispatches

LISBON, July 31 — Premier-designate Maria de Lurdes Pintassilgo promised today that she and her Cabinet would provide vigorous government during what she called their "100-day march" until elections in the fall.

At her first news conference since her appointment on July 19 as the first Portuguese woman to head a government, Miss Pintassilgo admitted that her Cabinet would have a caretaker role. But she added that it would be a "constitutional government without limits except that of time," and she said that she had chosen her ministers for their "competence," "impartiality" and "management experience." She added: "We are going to introduce certain innovations for the sake of efficiency."

Miss Pintassilgo had made her Cabinet list public yesterday after a Maoist delegation conferred with her and then leaked the ministers' names to the press. All of the 16 Cabinet appointees are men, including eight engineers and three military officers. The premier-designate herself worked as a chemical engineer before serving as Portugal's ambassador to Unesco.

She has kept three ministers from the outgoing Cabinet of Premier Carlos Mota Pinto. They are Foreign Minister Joao Freitas



Maria de Lurdes Pin

Cruz, Defense Minister Loureiro dos Santos and fairs Minister Acacio Magro, who moves to and tourism.

Deputy Premier

The Interior Ministry Col. Manuel Costa Bras twice before. He is to Pintassilgo's deputy pre sensitive social comm (media) and agriculture go respectively to Maj gueiredo and Joaquim Lo

For the pivotal Econo dination Ministry, the Catholic social activist Carlos Jorge Correia Gr spected administrator w as foreign minister last y short-lived government c Alfredo Nobre da Cc finance minister is Anto Franco.

The other ministers are Sousa Macedo at justic Sedas Nunes at science ar Jorge Sa Borges at labor, Marques Videira at indu Veiga da Cunha at educa io de Azevedo at public fredo Bruto da Costa at fairs and Frederico Mc Silva at transport.

No Women

Observers had expec Pintassilgo to bring sever into the Cabinet, but the t an named yesterday, Ma Santa Clara Gomes, is to ant secretary of state premier's office, a no post.

Socialist leader Mari commented that the g would strive to ensure "n independent" elections, he termed some of the "controversial" or "quest

Mr. Mota Pinto resigne 6 after his proposed b into trouble in Parliamen tassilgo Cabinet is exp govern until Parliament is and elections are held i probably in October.

Gen. Eanes is expecte in the Cabinet tomorrow. Portugal's 11th since the lution that restored d Office sworn in, it will hav to draw up a governme for submission to Parliam

Sithole Will End Boycott Of Rhodesian Parliament

SALISBURY, July 31 (UPI) — Ndabaningi Sithole announced today his party will end its boycott of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's first black dominated Parliament. But he said a decision on whether his Zimbabwe African National Union would take up its two seats in Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa's Cabinet has not yet been taken.

Mr. Sithole had boycotted Parliament and the Cabinet on grounds that the April election which put Bishop Muzorewa in power was rigged.

He said at a news conference: "Our supporters and many people throughout the country now feel satisfied that our point on irregularities during the April elections has been sufficiently made."

Since Bishop Muzorewa became Zimbabwe Rhodesia's first prime minister May 29 and Parliament was seated June 26, there has been a growing feeling among blacks "that the aspirations of the African people are being betrayed and that ZANU should now take up its seats in Parliament and rescue African interests," Mr. Sithole said.

Mr. Sithole's party won only 12 seats in the 100-member House of Assembly. He said that once in Parliament, his party would press for new elections "as soon as possible."

Mr. Sithole made his announcement despite previous demands that the April majority rule elections be investigated by an independent commission of international jurists. This demand was later allowed to fade away, and instead, a petition — now pending — was submitted to the country's high court, asking it to declare the election results invalid.

The 12 seats won by Mr. Sithole's party entitle it to two cabinet posts in Bishop Muzorewa's government of National Unity. Mr. Sithole said his party has yet to decide whether to accept the two portfolios — health and roads and road traffic — reserved for his party.

But Sithole party sources said a congress of provincial delegates decided over the weekend that ending the parliamentary boycott would also entail joining the government.

Nonetheless, Mr. Sithole bitterly criticized the government of Bishop Muzorewa, who is also defense minister. He called for the dismissal of Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, the supreme military commander, accusing him of having ordered "brutal, cold-blooded and merciless massacre" of at least 183 pro-Sithole auxiliary forces two weeks ago.

Mr. Sithole said he rejects the government's explanation that the auxiliaries had resisted efforts by government troops to remove them to other areas for retraining. The government said auxiliaries had to be removed because they were terrorizing the rural Africans they were supposed to protect.

Compromise Bill in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — A House-Senate conference committee agreed yesterday on compromise legislation that might eventually lead to the lifting of U.S. trade sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The compromise language forged by an unusual coalition of conservatives and liberals requires President Carter to continue "efforts to promote a speedy end to the Rhodesian conflict" and to end sanctions by Nov. 15, unless he finds that doing so would be contrary to U.S. interests.

But the conferees also gave Congress the right to overturn a presidential decision to retain sanctions by a majority vote in both houses.

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., said the move "sends a clear signal to Zimbabwe Rhodesia that the United States is dealing in good faith with them and that sanctions soon will be lifted."

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., chairman of the House African affairs subcommittee, said an opponent of an immediate end to the sanctions, the compromise "provides for continuing of sanctions until the president decides it would be in our national interest to lift them."

Rise in Cancer Sparks Chinese Smoking Curbs

PEKING, July 31 (UPI) — Alarmed by the rising rate of cancer deaths, China has banned cigarette smoking by students and taken steps to prohibit all smoking in public.

Health Minister Zhien Sinzhong has issued directives to school authorities to crack down on smoking, the Chinese news agency said yesterday.

The ban, issued jointly with the finance, agriculture and light industry ministries, also asked health units across the country to carry out a ban on smoking in public.

Mr. Zhien said lung-cancer deaths have increased in Shanghai, Nanking and Peking. In Shanghai, lung cancer has increased by 5 times over the last 15 years, he said.

Iran's Bakhtiar Reappears, Calls Self Legal Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

port the shah's return. He failed to explain how he foresees his own political future.

Mr. Bakhtiar said that he intended to return to Iran and resume political activity there "as soon as conditions of security and freedom permit." But he said that he would not present candidates in the country's forthcoming elections, and that he had refused to vote in Iran's referendum in March because he could not understand how an Islamic republic could function in practice.

Mr. Bakhtiar said that the present "religious dictatorship" was changing its ideas every few weeks, bankrupting the country and undermining the government's central authority in the face of minority revolts. "No religious figure can put the country back on its feet" because Ayatalloh Khomeini — "unlike Hitler, Lenin, Castro or Nasser" — has no idea of what he wants to do with power, he said. To explain the religious movement's ultimate victory, he said that the mullahs had become powerful because they enjoyed a degree of freedom in the mosques under the shah which was denied to normal political parties.

"I had the misfortune to understand early that there was a conflict between the ideas of Ayatollah Khomeini" and the political opposition to the shah led by the National Front, he said. "But I failed because I [came to power] too late."

Mr. Bakhtiar said that his predictions of catastrophe had materialized, "but faster than I expected." In one year, he said, Iran had now "squandered as much as in 25 years" under the shah.

Feudal Conditions

Under the religious leadership, the country has disintegrated into feudal conditions, he said. There is no need to point out the weakness of the present government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan "because he himself complains about it all the time," Mr. Bakhtiar said.

He attacked the Iranian policies of the Soviet Union, which he said only wanted to see an Iran which was under Moscow's influence or else totally corrupt. He supported the decision of the Iranian authorities to cut off natural gas sales to the Soviet Union, which Mr. Bakhtiar said had been paying much too low a price for the gas.

The problem of Kurds and other minorities in Iran should be solved, he said, by giving them local autonomy but within national unity. "Iran has a Moslem majority, but the minorities have rights, too," he said.

He repeatedly criticized former allies — including Karim Sanjabi in the National Front — for their alliance with the Islamic movement. "Iran existed before Islam," he said. "If Iran has not become Islamic in 1400 years [since Mohammed], it is too late now to Islamicize it," he said.

Describing today his 40 days in power in Tehran, Mr. Bakhtiar said that by the time the shah made him premier "it was far too late" to resolve the crisis. Otherwise he was confident that he would have been able to continue in power, he said. But he observed that the shah's departure finally became inevitable in order to avoid a bloodbath.

He refused to divulge details of his escape in February after his government had tried unsuccessfully to balance the army against the religious movement. He was forced to go underground when Ayatollah Khomeini returned to an enthusiastic popular welcome. Revolutionary courts subsequently condemned Mr. Bakhtiar to death in absentia.

Looking tense but healthy, Mr. Bakhtiar declined to say where he has been staying or whether he has secretly revisited Iran. Reliable sources said that he has been staying near Lake Geneva, moving back and forth across the border frequently so that French and Swiss authorities could both deny his presence on their soil at any given moment.

Surfacing now, however, Mr. Bakhtiar appeared confident of French protection. He is married to a Frenchwoman and his children are French — including one who works in a French intelligence service. After his press conference, the French government issued a statement saying that Mr. Bakhtiar is in France with a valid three-month visa and is free to make public statements. This ruling appears to give him more freedom than Ayatollah Khomeini had in exile here during the final months of the shah's regime.

Mr. Bakhtiar's chances of staying in France are enhanced by widespread indignation here over the execution in Iran of Amir Abbas Hoveyda, the shah's longest-serving premier. Commenting on his predecessor, Mr. Bakhtiar said that Mr. Hoveyda had been "put to death, not executed." While Mr. Hoveyda was "a great criminal," Mr. Bakhtiar said, he should have been tried and convicted, instead of the other way around, before being punished.

Swiss Heroin Haul

ZURICH, July 31 (UPI) — Swiss police revealed today that on June 11 they discovered 11.2 kilograms of heroin in four false-bottomed suitcases at Zurich airport. The haul was the biggest made in Switzerland.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR ®
Est. 1911
5 rue Daunou, PARIS
Falkenturm Str. 9 Munich.

Iran to Change Currency, Cut Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

mitments and will continue to do so."

Mr. Ardalan denied that the government would cancel the interest due on its debts, as requested by many Islamic ideologues here who contend that interest constitutes usury under Islam. He said, "We will pay interest on our loans and get interest due to us from the money we lent to others."

Asked if the theories advanced by an economist in the Revolutionary Council, Abolhassan Banisadr, on the need for an "Islamic economy" in Iran would be taken into consideration, Mr. Ardalan said, "We don't know what an Islamic economy is and how different it could be from what we have now."

The governor of the central bank, Mohammed Ali Mowlawi, said that Iranian banks, which were recently nationalized by the government, owed $1.4 billion to foreign banks, and that the central bank was committed to repay those loans.

Bankers here say that Iran owes the world banking community a further $1 billion in short-term debts for commercial transactions, and about $1.5 billion in long-term debts. In addition, there are $3 billion to $4 billion worth of project loans outstanding at foreign banks, adding up to $7 billion or more.

The country has $13 billion in foreign-exchange reserves held outside the country, which is almost twice what is owed. But repayment of the project loans is still under dispute, as the status of many of these projects is uncertain.

The government maintains that some of the terms and conditions of its international contracts are heavily tilted in favor of the foreign contractors. On some large contracts, particularly with American companies, the government maintains that the companies did not fulfill their commitments and therefore should not be paid in full.

The Iranian authorities have also spoken of breaking the ties between the dollar and the rial. Mr. Ardalan reiterated this intention, but did not acknowledge that it would, in effect, mean an official devaluation of the Iranian currency against the dollar.

If the new currency is devalued against the dollar, economists here note that foreign investors who have shares in Iran would lose doubly — compensated not only merely at the book value of their holdings but also at a newly lowered rate.

Mr. Ardalan and Mr. Ibrahimzadeh both said that Iran remained "a free enterprise system," despite the nationalization of major industries, banks and insurance companies. They said that foreign investors, including Americans, are still welcome in Iran, but under terms that are "more equitable," in Mr. Ibrahimzadeh's words. "We have continued our relations with many foreign investors, notably the Japanese and some Europeans," he added.

Cardinal Carberry Quits

VATICAN CITY, July 31 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has accepted the resignation of Cardinal John Carberry as archbishop of St. Louis, Mo., the Vatican said today. His successor has not yet been named.

Correction

In an article in the July lions of the Internation Tribune, a comment tha German opposition lead cism of President Ca "astonishing" was incor tributed to an editoria Frankfurter Allgemeine. ment was from the Koeln Anzeiger; it was the polit marks that appeared in t furter Allgemeine.

صكذا من الاصل

greement on Basing

ATO's New Missile Plan elayed at Least to 1983

By Walter Pincus

SHINGTON, July 31 (WP) NATO alliance's inability to on where to base new U.S. m-range nuclear missiles has k until mid-1983, at the ear- leployment of the weapons to e, according to previously se- congressional testimony re- last week.

1,500-mile, ground-launched missile, which could reach viet Union from any country stern Eruope, may not be ile before 1984. Pentagon s said yesterday, if NATO rs fail to approve a basing at their major meeting d for December.

Cruise missile and an ed-range version of the g-2 mobile missile, also in evelopment, are designed to r Soviet introduction within st two years of the SS-20, a nile mobile ballistic missile rries three warheads.

$1.7-Billion Program

ong the issues that remain to olved are how many missiles deployed; what the mix will ween the extended Pershing, 1,000-mile range, and the missile; and whether they e controlled solely by U.S. or under a "two-key" system the basing country has an ole in firing.

closed hearing in April, Air officials said their program for building 696 ground- ed Cruise missiles at a total $1.7 billion.

e NATO has yet to agree on w many missiles will be de- to Europe, Lt. Gen. Thomas d, Air Force deputy chief of r research and development. There is a possibility that we reduce that number by ap- ately 25 percent."

protocol to the new strategic s limitation treaty prohibits ited States from deploying ound-launched Cruise mis- ith a range greater than 360 before Dec. 31, 1981. That ge could have held up the nile Cruise missile program ot problems already devel- within the alliance over bas-

ground-launched Cruise mis- ogram got its Pentagon go- ahead for advanced research and design in October, 1977. In the normal course of things, first deployments could have been made in 1981.

Protocol Question

At the April hearing, Gen. Stafford said that if the protocol limitation were continued, "we would seriously consider the need for this weapon system."

Pentagon sources said yesterday that the weapon at less than 1,500 miles would not be worth the funds being spent on it. But they said they did not expect the protocol limitations to be in effect after 1981.

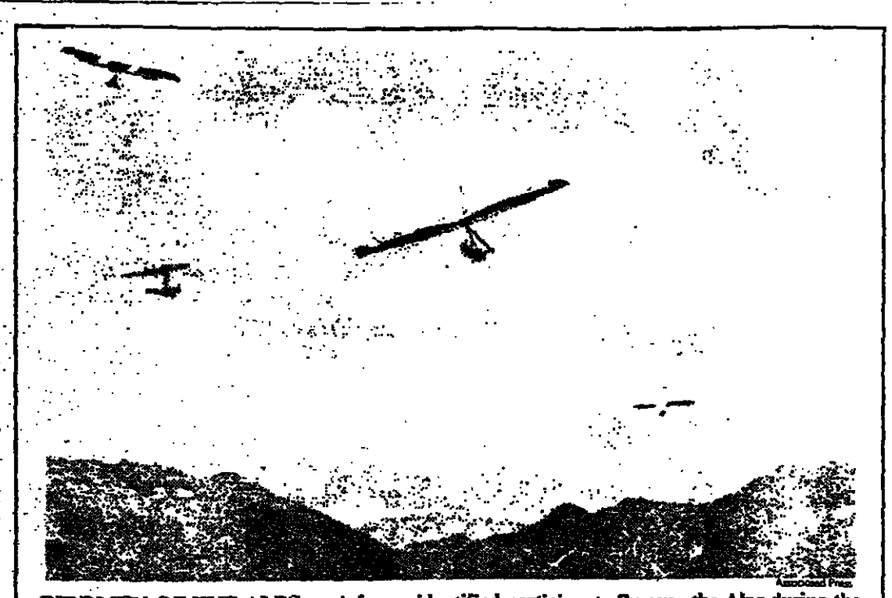
At present, the Pershing-1, which can be fired 400 miles, is the longest range land-based missile system in the NATO arsenal. Placed in West Germany, it cannot threaten targets in the Soviet Union.

Though the NATO allies are concerned that the SS-20 and older Soviet medium-range missiles give that country a larger advantage over NATO in such longer range nuclear weapons, the alliance countries have hesitated to agree to base the new missiles on their soil.

Ship Sinks in Lake Of Panama Canal

GAMBOA, Panama Canal Zone, July 31 (AP) — The 162-meter freighter Quidnet sank crossways in the Panama Canal's shipping channel in Gatun Lake after a collision with a Greek ship, officials reported yesterday.

No injuries were reported in the accident Sunday night involving the Quidnet, registered in the Cayman Islands, and the Seatide that occurred about halfway through the 51-mile waterway. Officials said canal traffic was slowed.



BIRDMEN OF THE ALPS — A few unidentified participants fly over the Alps during the opening ceremonies' trial runs at the hang gliding championships held in Grenoble, France.

CIA Says Russia Must Soon Import Oil

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The CIA is again predicting that the Soviet Union will soon be forced to stop exporting oil and start importing it, thus opening the possibility of serious international economic and strategic disruptions.

The agency, in its latest assessment of Soviet capacities to produce oil, said that output is currently stagnant or declining everywhere except in the western Siberian fields. That would appear to be a fulfillment of CIA projections made two years ago.

Therefore, the agency said, the Soviet Union may soon reach out to the same sources of oil that are already being pursued by the United States, Western Europe and Japan. The CIA estimated that Moscow would be importing 700,000 barrels of oil a day by 1982. It now exports about 1 million barrels daily.

The CIA report is still classified, but parts of it were disclosed last weekend by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., chairman of the House intelligence oversight subcommittee.

Probable Consequences

The probable consequences of Soviet competition for oil, should it develop, would appear to include the following:

- Pressure on supplies would increase, as would prices, as the Soviet Union switched to being a net importer. Available supplies would drop about 5 percent, according to the report.
- The issue of whether the United States should assist the Soviet Union in developing its oil reserves, particularly in permitting the export of American drilling equipment, would be reopened. Advocates argue that such exports would lead to increased Soviet production and less pressure on the market. Opponents contend that those exports would strengthen the Soviet Union militarily.
- Rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Middle East would increase, possibly resulting in an increased military presence for both and a shift in American policy away from Israel toward the Arab oil producers.
- Questions of Soviet control over Eastern Europe, the primary market for its current oil exports, would be revived.

'77 Controversy

In 1977, the CIA got caught in a controversy when it predicted that Soviet oil production would peak in 1979 or 1980 and that the Soviet Union would be importing 3.5 million barrels of oil a day by 1985.

When that prediction was made, President Carter used the projections as part of his argument that the United States must declare the "moral equivalent of war" on the energy shortage, contending that the entrance of the Soviet Union into the world market as a buyer would tighten oil supplies.

The CIA's analysis, however, was criticized by oil specialists in the United States, West European intelligence agencies and the Soviet Union. They argued that the CIA had underestimated the extent of oil reserves within the Soviet Union and the Russians' capacity to produce oil.

In its new report, the CIA said Soviet oil production hit a record high of 11.73 million barrels a day in April but had fallen to 11.35 million barrels a day in May. "We may be seeing the peak of Soviet oil production right now," Rep. Aspin said.

Overall, the CIA said, Soviet oil production is expected to fall to 10 million barrels a day at most by 1985, and possibly to dip as low as 8 million barrels a day. That is the same projection the agency made in 1977.

To Speed Conservation Projects

Congress Seeks 'Fast Track' Energy Bill

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 31 (NYT) — Leaders of the Senate Energy Committee outlined yesterday the "fast track" legislation they plan to send to the floor in September to accelerate construction of synthetic fuel plants and other installations designed to reduce the nation's reliance on imported oil.

The measure would permit the chairman of a new Energy Mobilization Board to override substantive state and federal laws and procedures if they interfered with completion of a relatively small number, probably a dozen or less, of the highest priority projects.

Such provisions in other energy bills have aroused sharp criticism from spokesmen for environmental groups, saying they would wipe out years of progress in enforcing clean air and water standards.

The House Commerce Committee was to vote today on a "fast track" bill incorporating such a provision for overriding substantive state laws. A parallel measure approved by the House Interior Committee would permit the mobilization board to bypass only state procedural requirements.

Congress, in response to President Carter's televised plea for swift action on energy, might deliver one piece of legislation to the White House before it recesses at the end of the week.

Acceptance Possible

Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., the Senate majority leader, indicated yesterday that the Senate might accept the standby gasoline rationing bill that the House is scheduled to vote on today, avoiding a conference and speeding it to the president's desk.

Neither of the two House "fast track" bills will reach the floor until September. Committee staffs will attempt to harmonize them during the recess, but some issues may have to be resolved by permitting sections of one to be offered on the floor as amendments to the other.

As outlined by Sen. Bennett Johnston, D-La., who has been running the energy committee at the request of its chairman, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., the "fast track" bill would give broad powers to the chairman of the mobilization board, whose other three members would be largely advisory.

The full board would designate a group of high-priority projects to be given accelerated treatment in terms of government clearances at all levels. Some of these would be expensive synthetic fuel installations for the liquefaction or gasification of coal or the like; others would be less costly experiments in other energy areas.

There would be two lower priorities: middle-ranked projects would be accelerated only by overriding procedures in state laws or regulations, and the lowest classification would be required to obtain only one environmental impact statement but have no other special privileges.

Sen. Johnston proposed that the board chairman have no power to override state water laws but that, if a state clears one of the accelerated energy projects, it could not later change its water laws to withdraw that clearance.

The committee delayed formal votes on the provisions until today, but it was clear that the outline represented the position of Sen. Jackson and his deputy and would probably be adopted with relatively few changes.

The mobilization board was one of two new energy agencies proposed by Mr. Carter as part of his program. The other would be a quasi-public corporation with $88 billion to invest in synthetic fuel production, with the board cutting red tape to get the plants built and operating.

House Votes Energy Package

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — The House yesterday voted a $3.4 billion energy package aimed at reducing U.S. dependence on foreign crude oil through conservation and development of synthetic fuels.

Targets for the appropriations bill were such Department of Energy programs as conservation, development of oil shale reserves and conversion of the country's abundant coal reserves to gas and fuel oil. The House sent the bill to the Senate on a 344-to-42 vote.

Also, to underline the House's determination to improve the country's energy future, $141 million was included for federal payments to the Husky Oil Co. to drill five more test wells in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

The administration opposed the drilling money, saying that since it intends to open the reserve on Alaska's North Slope to private exploration, further federal spending would be a waste of money. So far, 19 dry wells have been drilled. An amendment to strike out the funds lost on a voice vote.

Another reverse for the administration came in the approval of $45 million toward the eventual $1.2 billion cost of two coal conversion plants in West Virginia and Kentucky. President Carter favors paying for the plants with revenue from a so-called windfall profits tax he wants imposed on oil companies.

About $1.5 billion would be made available to underwrite half the cost of a crash synthetic fuel program passed by the House in June. The money would go for federal purchase of up to 500,000 barrels daily of synthetic fuel by 1985, an incentive to get synthetic fuel production off the ground.

Pigeons Easily Outscore Humans In U.S. Navy Sea-Rescue Tests

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP) — The Coast Guard intends to spend $146,000 over the next two years to train a rescue squad of pigeons to find persons lost at sea.

A Navy report just released said that in experiments to date, the spotter pigeons, strapped into a special capsule on a helicopter, outdid Coast Guard air crews every time in finding objects tossing on the ocean's surface.

But, in the first flight casualty of its kind, the first three pigeon graduates of the course drowned at sea when the helicopter they were riding in ran out of fuel and crash-landed off Hawaii. The humans got out unscathed.

The Coast Guard is paying the Navy to train 10 more pigeons for rescue duty as part of Project Sea Hunt.

Before being lost at sea, the pigeons piled up an impressive record in search and rescue drills over the Pacific.

For example, they spotted a floating orange target 90 percent of the time on the helicopter's first pass while the air crew saw the object only 38 percent of the time. They pecked, as trained ashore, on a special pedal, which flashed a signal to the pilot whenever they saw orange, the color of life preservers, on the sea below.

The pigeons also were the first to report the sighting almost every time.

GOP Officials Put Reagan in Front in Poll

BOSTON, July 31 (UPI) — A newspaper poll yesterday showed Ronald Reagan is considered by key Republican leaders nationwide as the front-runner for his party's 1980 presidential nomination, even though many would personally prefer George Bush or John Connally.

In a Christian Science Monitor survey, with responses from more than half of the state Republican chairmen and national committeemen (99 out of 162), there was near unanimity that the former governor of California was the current favorite.

But only 39 said they thought he would win the nomination, 24 thought Mr. Connally, former governor of Texas, would take it, 10 predicted Mr. Bush would be nominated, and 8 guessed it would be Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee.

But the Monitor poll reported that 27 of the 99 party officials said they wanted Mr. Bush, former director of Central Intelligence, to be their nominee, 24 said they preferred Mr. Reagan and 22 indicated Mr. Connally was their choice.

The remainder of the preferences were spread out among nearly a dozen other candidates or possible candidates.

Carter Popularity Falls to New Low

NEW YORK, July 31 (UPI) — Public confidence in President Carter's ability to govern has fallen to a new low, after rising briefly in the wake of his energy speeches on July 15 and 16, according to an ABC News-Harris poll released yesterday.

A sample of 1,493 people polled by telephone during the weekend gave Mr. Carter a 74-percent negative overall job rating. An ABC News-Harris poll released on July 2 had given him a 73-percent negative overall job rating.

In the latest poll, Mr. Carter received a 78-percent negative rating on his ability to deal with energy problems and an 84-percent negative rating on his handling of the economy.

News Analysis

Carter Faces Economic Dilemma

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP) — President Carter and his newly revamped economic team are facing a policymaking predicament in their efforts to steer the economy through the 1980 elections. The dilemma — how to cope with the expected recession this year without exacerbating inflation and provoking another slide in the dollar.

Although Mr. Carter has calmed some market jitters with his nomination of Paul Volcker, former undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the fact is that the problems are no less serious now than before the president began his reshuffling.

Indeed, many experts believe that, if anything, the nomination of Mr. Volcker is likely to make it tougher for the White House to achieve its goals. Mr. Volcker, who is more sensitive to the dollar's troubles than outgoing Fed chief William Miller, may keep monetary policy tighter than his predecessor would have.

The predicament is a frustrating one. In previous years, when a president feared the prospect of a recession, the first thing he did was to stimulate the economy. In 1977, for example, Mr. Carter proposed a major cut in income taxes and a big job creation program. Congress approved both.

This time, however, inflation is so virulent that even many liberals fear that additional stimulus would heighten the wage-price spiral. Both Mr. Carter and Congress have urged caution on the tax-cut front. And some analysts argue that any cut should involve Social Security taxes, which would be less inflationary.

Defense of Dollar

The problem is, what can be done without exacerbating inflation? The answer, until recently, was to let monetary policy do the job. Both Mr. Miller and ousted Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal favored holding fiscal policy steady and banking on the Fed to ease credit if the recession proved deep.

But, as the past month's events have demonstrated, the Fed may be prevented from playing that role because of its duty to defend the dollar, which is proving particularly vulnerable in the face of worsening conditions here.

As a result, although the central bank normally would have continued policy intact, or even eased credit some, at the start of a recession, the Fed found itself actually raising interest rates again two weeks ago — in part to bolster the dollar, which has declined because of nervousness over the Cabinet shake-up. The rescue action was necessary because of the vicious cycle that links the dollar, inflation here and recession. Any prolonged slide in the dollar's value seriously adds to the wage-price spiral here at home and eventually serves to worsen the recession. Mr. Carter could only go along.

Not Hard-Liner

At the same time, however, every time the Fed raises interest rates, it worsens short-term prospects for growth. Part of the reason for the current forecast of a mild recession is the belief that the central bank will keep money tight. Turning the screws more tightly could deepen the slump.

Nor is the widely hailed appointment of Mr. Volcker — and the shift of Mr. Miller to replace Mr. Blumenthal at Treasury — likely to alter the president's dilemma. Although Mr. Volcker is no rightist hard-liner, he is by experience more attuned to the dollar's needs than Mr. Miller, and presumably would move in its defense more quickly.

Although Mr. Volcker tried to minimize these differences during a press conference last week, he has voted several times in the Fed's policymaking Open Market Committee to tighten — or at least not to ease — money and credit policies when Mr. Miller endorsed the more liberal stance.

That is apt to mean that the Fed — in which Mr. Volcker already has had some influence as president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank — is now all the more likely to look after the dollar's needs before it tends to the president's political requirements. And that only tightens the box.

Mr. Carter's own performance virtually forced him to pick a conservative Fed chief as Mr. Miller's successor. The countless policy wafflings of the past 2½ years, combined with his firing of Mr. Blumenthal last week, raised new fears that the White House would "politicize" economic policy.

The appointment of Mr. Volcker served to allay some of those apprehensions — perhaps more than some White House aides may prefer. Whatever his policies, it appears that Mr. Volcker will be tough and independent enough to keep the White House Georgians in their place.

And Mr. Miller is described by Fed insiders as seeming deceptively complaisant. Although the new Treasury secretary is likely to appear to be a team player in his public appearances, colleagues say he is a tough infighter when he is backed into a corner. White House staffers are expected to be no match.

Still, although Mr. Carter may have landed on his feet with his new Fed and Treasury appointments, his team has its work cut out and already is behind schedule in tackling the administration's growing list of serious economic problems.

While Mr. Carter has been reshuffling his economic policymaking team, there has been no one to make decisions on what changes to make in the wobbling wage-price guidelines program. The White House must cement plans soon if it hopes to meet its Aug. 1 deadline for asking public comment on them.

And there is still the question of what to do about fiscal policy for 1980 — to hold out without new stimulus, as Mr. Carter now says he wants to do, or to go for further stimulus, as most outsiders expect the administration will decide as the election draws closer.

House Confirms Strictures On Panama Canal Treaties

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — The House yesterday indicated determination to obstruct passage of a bill carrying out terms of the Panama Canal treaties, unless the legislation contains restrictions that the Carter administration says would amount to breaking the treaties.

By a vote of 308-98, the House indicated it would not compromise on restrictions added to its version of the canal legislation.

The Senate has already ratified the treaties, under which the United States is to turn over the Canal Zone to Panama on Oct. 1 and place the canal itself in the hands of the Panamanian government at the end of the century.

The legislation under consideration now is for carrying out details of the transfer, including the establishment of a U.S.-controlled commission that will oversee operations of the canal for the next 20 years. Differing versions of the bill have been passed by the House and Senate, with differences to be worked out by a conference committee.

Compromise Refused

By yesterday's vote, the House instructed its representatives on the conference committee to refuse to compromise on restrictions that were voted into the House version but which do not appear in the Senate bill. The House version asserts that, under the Constitution, Congress "must vote separately on whether to transfer the canal and other property to Panama, despite the terms of the treaties.

Other restrictions that the House ordered its conferees to retain would virtually eliminate $50 million of Panama's share of canal revenues, make the canal's annual budget subject to congressional approval, and treat the commission operating the canal as a federal agency subject to congressional control rather than a semi-independent government corporation.

The administration, congressional backers of the treaties and the Panamanian government have said that the restrictions demanded by the House would break the treaties.

U.S. Planning to Sell 6 F-5 Jets to Jordan

WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuters) — the U.S. Defense Department said yesterday it planned to sell six F-5 jet aircraft to the Jordanian air force for $32 million.

"This sale will be consistent with U.S. foreign policy in assisting Jordan to meet its reasonable self-defense needs," the department said. Jordan has already bought 104 of the aircraft, built by Northrop Corporation of California.

House Censures Diggs for Misuse Of U.S. Payroll

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP) — Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., was censured by the House today for financial misconduct, the first such rebuke in 58 years.

As his colleagues watched from their seats, Rep. Diggs walked to the front of the chamber, where Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., the House speaker, pronounced the censure. Rep. Diggs showed no emotion during the proceedings.

The censure was based on an admission by Rep. Diggs that he violated House rules by using his congressional payroll to pay personal expenses. Earlier, a federal court sentenced him to three years in prison after he was found guilty of 29 counts of mail fraud and making false statements in connection with his use of the congressional payroll. He is appealing the conviction.

The House vote to censure Rep. Diggs was 414 to 0, with four members voting "present." The last House member to be censured was Rep. Thomas Blanton, D-Texas, in 1921 for inserting obscene language in the Congressional Record.

U.S. Northeast Blackout

BOSTON, July 31 (AP) — A tree falling on a power line and a mechanical failure at a generating plant caused a blackout yesterday that affected about 400,000 residents of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, utility officials said.



Baccarat

The finest in French Crystal since 1764.

You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.

Paris: 30 bis, Rue de Paradis (thru the archway)
Tel.: 770-64-30.
Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m., 5 p.m.
Saturday, 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.

Baccarat (Meurthe-&-Moselle): Rue des Cristalleries. Tel.: (83) 72-14-47.

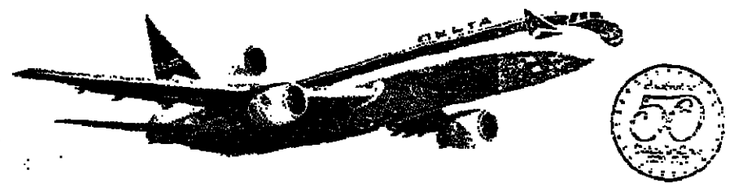
Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

Now fly Delta non-stop from London or Frankfurt to Atlanta, Georgia

Leave London's Gatwick Airport any day at 1205, Frankfurt four days a week at 1040. For information and reservations, call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in London at (01) 668-0935, Telex 87480; in Frankfurt at 0611 23 30 24, Telex 0416233. Delta

Ticket Offices are at 140 Regent Street, London W1R 6AT and Friedensstrasse 7, 6000 Frankfurt/Main.

Delta is ready when you are®



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Wednesday, August 1, 1979

Singh's Turn in Delhi

The United States is not the only democracy suffering summer palpitations. In India, the coalition that Morarji Desai assembled to oust Indira Gandhi two years ago, having found no other common purpose, disintegrated in mid-July. A new coalition — India is such a large and disparate country it can only be governed, democratically, by a coalition — has been put together by Charan Singh: It's less sectarian (Hindu) and northern. At 77, Mr. Singh is just six years younger than his predecessor. To become prime minister, he accepted crucial support from the still-calculating Mrs. Gandhi. His political base is among peasant proprietors and in ideology he is strongly pro-rural, anti-urban. He is a homebody, having left India only once — for Sri Lanka. Already his foes are trying to bring him down.

* * *

Not many Americans — to put it mildly — are close students of Indian party politics. The differences between Mr. Desai and Mr. Singh are not likely to dominate the conversation at a whole lot of dinner tables. For those people who do feel some moral obligation to check into the affairs of the world's most populous democracy from time to time, it is perhaps enough to note that, once again, India has been able to carry off a change in national leadership by orderly, peaceable means. It's no small feat. A country doing it for the first time could expect to be feted in the Rose Garden of the White House. India's reward for doing it consistently is to be put down in some quarters for "instability," as though making political changes by the rules were not the very definition of stable democratic procedure. The details of the change in Delhi — who knifed whom — intrigue only connoisseurs. But the fact of the change is worthy of wide respect.

What do we Americans want from India, anyway? For it to be democratic? It is. For it to be making inroads into its poverty? Its recent quiet achievement of agricultural self-sufficiency constitutes major progress by any sober standard, though a serious distribution problem remains. For it to take a positive attitude toward global efforts for peace and stability? India adequately fills this bill.

* * *

The lone cloud on the horizon lies in the prospect that Indian nationalism, perhaps aggravated by the country's dispute with the United States over nuclear safeguards, may push it toward openly matching China's bomb. The hope — though it seems pretty slim — must be that maintenance of a working democracy may put a check on this troubling ambition.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Why Not U.S. Fuel Stamps?

The cost of home heating oil in the United States is now rising fast, and by midwinter it may well be nearly twice as high as a year earlier. The suffering among people who are poor, and who live in oil-heated houses, will inevitably increase. There is only one remedy that has any real chance of helping those people quickly, and that is a rapidly enacted program of fuel stamps.

* * *

Like food stamps, fuel stamps would be a federal subsidy to ensure that the most vulnerable families are not cut off from one specific necessity. Fuel stamps would help buy not only heating oil but gasoline for that small number of poor people whose lives and jobs require automobiles. Ideally, this kind of aid might be extended better through reforms of either the welfare or the tax systems. But basic reform is slow work, and winter's coming. The great advantage of the stamp principle is that it could be introduced quickly, following procedures that have already been worked out for food stamps.

Currently, the food policies of the United States are working a great deal better than its tortured attempts to come to terms with higher oil costs. It's worth examining the case of food to see what lessons it might offer for fuel.

Americans have generally regarded the steady inflation at the grocery store to be unfortunate and harmful but essentially uncontrollable. People recognize that the bad news at the supermarket's check-out counter originates far back in a worldwide production system, and it can't be cured by slapping on controls. Except in dire emergencies, as in wartime, people seem to agree that it's better to avoid shortages, let prices rise, and use direct aid to rescue the people who really can't pay. The food stamp program has its administrative shortcomings, but it has made a significant contribution to the nutrition of the U.S. people in a time of severe and threatening inflation.

Regarding fuel, the administration continues to cling to price controls on both crude oil and gasoline — citing, usually, the need to protect the poor. As you watch the prices of oil and all the oil products shoot upward, perhaps you have wondered exactly how much protection the poor — or anybody else — are getting from those controls. It makes more sense to move rapidly to decontrol, and simultaneously to give poor people a kind of protection that will actually do them some good. Rising prices will be no less harmful in fuel than in food. But at least they will push the country toward the conservation, and the alternative energy sources, on which the rescue from oil inflation ultimately depends.

* * *

It will work, just as a rising price also cuts down consumption of beef. The choice isn't between T-bone steak and starvation. It's between T-bone steak and something else. In fuel, as in food, with subsidized stamps for the least affluent families, there can be enough for everyone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Spain: Terrorism and Democracy

Either democracy destroys terrorism or terrorism destroys democracy. Being weak, clumsy or unable to fight terrorism is the best way to a new loss of liberties.

— From Hoja del Lunes (Madrid).

* * *

Given that independence for the Basque country is totally unrealistic, the Basques have been given as good an offer as they can reasonably expect. The hope must be that enough of them will rally to the settlement to isolate the extremists. The militants will not give up at once, but the less popular support they can count on, the greater the chances of an end to terrorism.

— From the Financial Times (London).

* * *

The agreement between the Madrid government and the main Basque political party has been called the "Guernica statutes" after the Basque town which was turned into ruins during the Spanish Civil War by Hitler's bombers. The statutes give the Basque provinces a very large amount of self-determination.

But to the fanatics in ETA, this is not enough.

They want to establish a completely independent Basque nation — Euskadi is the Basque name - which also would encompass the Basque area of France.

There is much to indicate, however, that the ETA terrorists are being more and more isolated. The majority of Basque political groups — some of them militant nationalists — have welcomed the Madrid agreement on internal self-determination.

The violence of these last days in Spain could hopefully be interpreted as a desperate move by an organization suspecting that its time is running out.

— From the Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

Carter and the Oil Lobby

This [oil] lobby, Mr. Carter claimed, was causing the Senate to hold up passage of his proposed windfall profits tax, a tax on profits which the oil companies have not earned. The trouble with this is that Mr. Carter has fought shy of the one measure which would really justify a so-called "windfall" profits tax — the deregulation of domestic oil prices.

Americans still pay only half what consumers in all other developed countries pay for their gasoline, because of price controls and subsidies.

Mr. Carter has shrunk from deregulation because he thinks that to allow gasoline prices to rise to their proper economic level would be deeply unpopular. So it probably would, but at the same time if Mr. Carter were to put the case forcefully enough he would gain in respect more than he might lose in popularity. He needs to strike a better balance between old-fashioned politics and evangelism.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

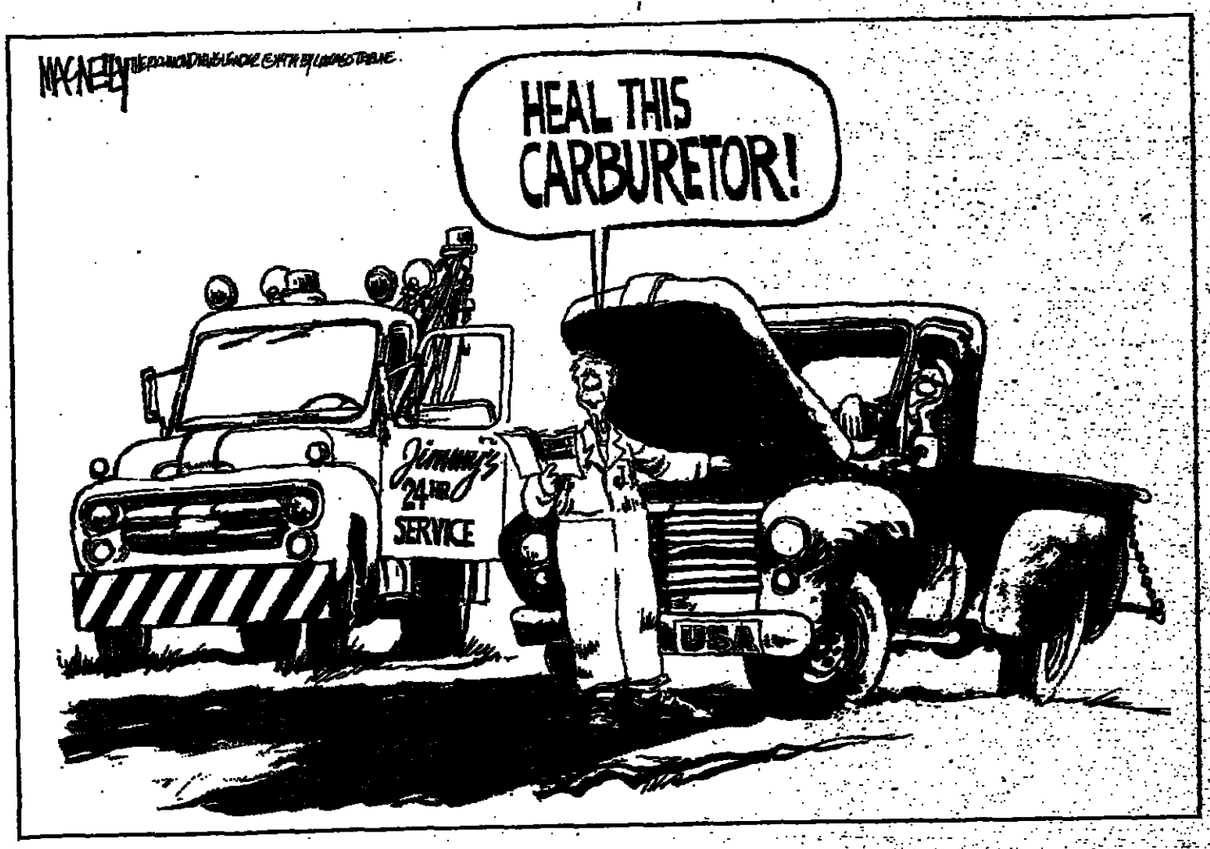
August 1, 1904

BERLIN — There was a remarkable change in the attitude of the German government last week with respect to the question of the Russian cruisers which sailed through the Dardanelles as unarmed craft and then proceeded to attack and search neutral shipping. As soon as the St. Petersburg government had given the Berlin Cabinet full satisfaction in the matter of the seizure of the Prinz Heinrich and the Scandia, all idea of backing up England in a protest regarding the passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian volunteer fleet was abandoned, and it is authoritatively stated that the question no longer interests Germany.

Fifty Years Ago

August 1, 1929

HANOVER, N.H. — Luckily for him, Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller Jr., will not have to pay his tuition at Dartmouth next year. He is one of five juniors whose selection for senior fellowships has just been announced. The senior fellows, chosen as outstanding men of the class, are absolved from ordinary requirements for a degree, having to attend no classes and take no examinations, and receiving free tuition. Nelson is an economics major. The theory of the scholarship is that those chosen can be trusted to make good use of their time and opportunities without supervision.



Helsinki Accord: Defender of the Strong

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — What Anatoli Kovalev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister suggests as a basis for East-West relations is unassailable.

"The principle of respect for human rights," Mr. Kovalev declared, "must not be placed above all other provisions of the Helsinki Final Act."

Yet, Mr. Kovalev's ideas have been rejected by his own government. And by placing human rights not above, but below all other provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, Moscow has upset the delicate balance of this fragile agreement.

It is clear that the signing of the SALT-2 accords and the accolades at the Vienna summit conference, the refusal by all those involved to abandon the deadlocked Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna and the mutual invitations to military maneuvers are proof of a general desire to lessen tensions between the two blocs and also evidence that the First Basket (international security) of the Helsinki Final Act has been accepted by all sides.

Grain From West

Furthermore, the shipment of millions of tons of grain by the United States, the granting of Western credits (more than $50 billion in favor of the Eastern European bloc) as well as the construction of a very modern Cosmos hotel in Moscow and of the no less modern Sheremietevo-2 airport for next year's Olympic Games — built respectively by France and West Germany — show total adherence (some call it fairly one-sided) to the Second Basket (international cooperation) of the document signed in Helsinki just four years ago.

However, the Third Basket, that dealing with human rights has been treated more shabbily and the East has not met all the promises it made Aug. 1, 1975 in the Finnish capital.

Amnesty International, the London-based organization which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977 for its dedication to human rights, has just published a report on the situation concerning the rights of man in the last four years. According to the report, "Since the signing of the Helsinki agreement by 33 European countries, the United States and Canada, 321 persons have been prosecuted and sentenced in the Soviet Union for the nonviolent exercise of their human rights," all guaranteed under the Helsinki accords.

Harassment

Among these victims are 14 members of the various groups organized in Moscow, Kiev, Vilnius and Erevan to monitor the application of the Helsinki agreement in the Soviet Union. Eleven of these 14 were sentenced to terms of no less than 12 years of prison. And the Western journalists who have — in the legitimate exercise of their professions — sought to learn more about these "orphans of Helsinki" have been accused of "scandalous behavior" (Agence France-Press) or "pathological hatred" (West German television) and have been subjected to intolerable harassment.

The Czechoslovak government is now preparing the biggest political trial in Eastern Europe since the death of Stalin. Ten leaders of the Charter 77 movement and of *Vons* (defense committee for persons unjustly accused) who were arrested in a mass raid last May 29 will face 3 to 10 years of prison. The trial is expected to start Aug. 20.

The East German "parliament" has just voted unanimously and without debate to change 48 laws on the books so as to give them an interpretation as strict as existed during the harshest moments of the cold war. For instance, any citizen who furnishes information not controlled by the state to any "foreign organization, including the Western press, will be punished by 2 to 12 years in prison."

Two Polish intellectuals, Vladyslaw Bartoszewski, 60, and Stanislaw Baranczak, 33, were barred from going to the United States because of their opposition to the Warsaw government. Mr. Bartoszewski, who is a historian and a Catholic writer, is secretary general of the Warsaw PEN club. During the war, he was one of the leaders of a group which came to the aid of Polish Jews persecuted by the Nazis. It was for that reason that he was invited to the United States to reply to the charges made against the Polish people by the television series "Holocaust."

Mr. Baranczak, a poet and literary critic, was invited by Harvard University for three years to lecture on Polish literature.

Because of Warsaw's absurd veto, neither man will go to the United States; no one will defend the Polish people against the unjust accusations in "Holocaust" and Harvard will not be able to offer a first-rate course in Polish literature.

What then remains of the human rights guarantees contained in the agreements reached in Helsinki? A few sleepless nights, according to observers in Warsaw, to distinguish between the letter and the spirit of the agreements.

The lack of enthusiasm in celebrating this anniversary of Helsinki becomes, thus, perfectly clear. The illusions were too great and the disappointment too unpleasant and too deep. There are two conclusions to be drawn from the experience gained in the four years since the signing at Helsinki.

First, the only real and spectacular results of the Helsinki accords came not from the voluntary application of humanitarian principles, but because of the concessions made by the totalitarian governments during the haggling over their primary goals. Moscow has indeed eased the emigration of its Jews and released a number of well-known dissidents, but this was done to facilitate the passage of the SALT-2 accords by the U.S. Congress. Romania acted in the same way to gain commercial advantages from the same Congress.

Andrei Sakharov has not been thrown in prison, despite his leading role as a dissident and Alexander Solzhenitsyn suffered no more than banishment, but hundreds of lesser known dissidents have been condemned to the gulag. The Helsinki agreements, thus protect only those who already are protected.

There is also the Western attitude. This is not the place to point an accusing finger at the Western leaders who, believing that they are promoting a certain type of detente, show an extraordinary tolerance toward their Eastern colleagues whose countries regularly violate the international agreements which they officially signed.

However, we must not fail to note the moral amorphism of certain Western socialist parties, which send to Eastern capitals delegations that show not the slightest interest in the fate of their socialist or leftists colleagues, rotting in the prisons of the countries visited.

How could the attitude of the Brussels town fathers be explained when they chose Moscow to be the first sister-city outside the Common Market? Why did the French Academy of Sciences grant the status of foreign member of the academy to Prof. Victor Ambartsoumian, the Soviet scientist who has cooperated in the arrest of a member of his own Armenian Academy of Science? That colleague was Yuri Orlov, the president of the Helsinki monitoring group in Moscow.

And how can it be explained that a meeting of Eastern European writers — banished by their home countries — organized in Hamburg was ignored by West German writers?

What can be said of the Executive Committee of the International Psychiatry Association, which held a meeting in Moscow in May but somehow forgot to ask what had happened to Dr. Simon Glouzman, their Soviet colleague sent to the gulag for 10 years after he had denounced the abuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union?

In the name of what form of detente could French authorities accept the shameful censorship of the Moscow-Paris art exhibition, held in Paris, but cut to shreds at the whim of the Soviet government?

And what can one call this Permanent Peoples Tribunal, heir to the Russell Tribunals on Vietnam and Latin America? This tribunal, made up of 57 personalities, has taken upon itself to examine nine cases concerning the rights of man in the Philippines, Timor, South Korea, Palestine, Eritrea, Western Sahara, Guinea, Argentina and Central America.

All very good. But this selectivity is evidence of a more profound reality — which some unjustly call *Finlandization* — and brings just one question to mind: Could the "tribunal" really find not even one case of permanent abuse and violation of individual human rights, or of rights of peoples closer to it and closer to us?

"The West's weakest point," an Eastern European intellectual confided recently, "has never been the strength of your adversaries, but your own lack of interest, your own inability to see."

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

Too Many Voices

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — In firing his most experienced Cabinet members, President Carter has made clear that he will no longer tolerate independent opinions — or, in fact, any views that might prove "abrasive" (the president's word) to the White House staff. He will henceforth steer the ship of state by the beacons and bearings of political expediency. No other meaning can be given to the interposition between himself and his Cabinet of Hamilton Jordan — a young man admittedly uninterested in the "issues" whose only apparent qualification is a flair for campaign strategy.

But if the control of U.S. domestic policy is now narrowly concentrated in the palace faithful, the conduct of U.S. foreign policy is dangerously diffused. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is no longer the undisputed shaper and interpreter of U.S. relations with other nations. A central and sensitive sector of U.S. foreign policy — the Arab-Israeli conflict — has been turned over to Robert Strauss, a man previously unexposed either to the practices of foreign policy or to the esoteric problems of the Middle East. He is not, he proclaims, a "subordinate" of the secretary of state but rather his "partner."

Secretary Vance's writ is threatened even more broadly by the burgeoning authority of the national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski. Similarly independent of Vance, he acts as a coequal secretary over the whole spectrum of U.S. foreign policy. He deals with foreign ambassadors, undertakes diplomatic missions, negotiates with chiefs of government, makes speeches, appears on television and gives press interviews. (Brzezinski even has a press officer of his own.)

Who, then, enunciates U.S. foreign policy? The secretary of state, or the national security adviser who speaks from a quite different philosophy? During years of schism in the Roman Catholic Church there were two popes — for a while even three. Who, then, interpreted the will of God?

A coherent foreign policy requires that only one voice speak for the president. Clarity cannot be achieved merely by good will or by that classical answer to sloppy bureaucratic structure, "coordination." No two officials will ever give the same emphasis to delicately shaded questions of foreign policy. In the final analysis, a two-headed foreign policy is quite as grotesque as a two-headed human being.

Not only does the prevailing ambiguity confuse foreign governments, it upsets the Congress. Though the national security adviser plays a major role in designing foreign policy and manipulating the levers of power, the Congress can neither pass on his nomination nor call him to testify. Still, it would be wrong to try, as some in Congress have proposed, to correct this anomaly by making the post subject to confirmation. That would merely legitimize a structural aberration.

The proper solution was provided by Henry Kissinger in 1973. Having used his own position of national security adviser to dominate foreign policy and eventually replace Secretary William Rogers, he quite understandably insisted on retaining his national security title. By holding both jobs, he could speak and act incisively without fear of being undercut.

It was an easy and sensible solution, since the problem was not ordained by the Founding Fathers but created almost by accident. When the National Security Council was established in 1947, an anonymous bureaucrat collated the submissions of relevant departments for the council's consideration; not until the Kennedy administration did a president treat his national security adviser as a substantive officer. President Kennedy's motive was to utilize the exceptional talents of a trusted friend, McGeorge Bundy; he certainly did not contemplate that, thereafter, all occupants of the post would play a policy role rivaling that of the secretary of state or that they would uniformly be professors with little or no practical foreign-policy experience.

But, though acquired characteristics are not inheritable, bureaucratic biology often endows improvisations with genetic vitality. Thus, today the job of national security adviser is presumed to belong to academia in the same way that the treasurer of the United States is automatically a woman or, in Britain, the post of Earl Marshal belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. Uncritically accepting that presumption, the press regularly accords to the national security incumbent — whether Kissinger or Brzezinski — the accolade of "doctor" — though it withheld that title from five members of the pre-Thermidor Carter Cabinet equally endowed with Ph.Ds.

Moreover, because Kissinger used his national security post to displace Rogers, such a progression is now regarded as inherent in the job. Without question, the national security adviser is in a strong tactical postion. Unlike the secretary of state, he has no protocol responsibilities, no obligation to spend his days before congressional committees, no need to attend international conferences or defend and administer a complex department. Physically based in the White House, he is constantly at the president's side.

How much advantage that gives him depends to a large extent on the secretary of state. If, like Acheson, Marshall or Rusk, the secretary fully uses the diplomatic establishment and is not addicted to "personal diplomacy," he should be able to guide policy effectively. But if he follows the Dulles and Kissinger pattern, flying frantically about the world, he will leave the field wide open for an ambitious national security adviser. That is the situation today.

Who enunciates U.S. foreign policy? Well, there's Brzezinski, and Strauss — and, oh yes, the secretary of state.

George W. Ball is a former U.S. undersecretary of state. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

©1979, Field Enterprises.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman
John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzber
Publisher
Lee W. Huebner
Editor
Mort Rosenblum
Managing Editor
William R. Holder
International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
1797 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cable: Herald. Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A.—Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1979 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

Rumble East Of Sue

By Joseph Kra

WASHINGTON — F
shake the countries
the Gulf every day. Every o
events undermine the U.S.
ence on oil from the Gulf. S
oping as East of Suez strat
uring a way to project U.S
into the area between the
Mediterranean and the wes
cific has become an urgent
The starting point for an
the frank recognition of
ence. Behind inflation, r
and gas lines are not the p
the oil companies but the
supplies from Iran that
nied the ouster of the shah.
The prospect of a min
the near future hinges
promise by Saudi Arabia
oil production. But Saud
can be offset by dicy polit
ditions all over the area.
In Iran, the Ayatollah K
who inspired the revolut
unseated the shah, cannot
Political and military le
Tehran, and even more in
inces, regularly oppose h
Already counterrevolution
be making up. In the interi
tage or mismanagement
could easily yield another
plunge in Iranian oil produ
The trouble in Iran, furt
spills over into the nei
countries. First of all, into
third largest (after Saudi
and Iran) oil exporter in th
Since 1968, Iraq has bee
a tight-knit Revolutionar
mand Council. The leadi
bers of the RCC are Mo
the Sunni sect, from the a
of Baghdad between the T
Euphrates Rivers. At all ti
have been in tension with t
ethnic groups which toget
up a majority in Iraq — th
in the northeast and the
of the Shi'ite sect who dom
population south of Bagh
Ayatollah Khomeini an
leaders are Shi'ites, and th
over whipped up self-
tempers among the Sh
southern Iraq. The inabili
ayatollah to control the
gave a new lease on lif
Kurdish minority in Ira
have taken arms and spr
revolt across the border to
The double challenge
from Iran has forced a tigh
Baghdad. Two weeks ago
president, Ahmed Hassan
gave way to his younger
Saddam Hussein, as hea
Revolutionary Command
Saddam Hussein has ins
purge of Shi'ites in the reg
Saudi Arabia and the
doms of the Gulf (Kuwai
Bahrain, the United Arab
and Oman) are equally s
developments in Iran. All
conservative monarchies d
on foreign labor and vuln
radical Arab groups with t
ity to activate local minori
In the past, the forces of
protected the regimes of t
an peninsula. Now that c
gime. The Saudis and th
doms play a balancing ga
this year they tilted towar
icals in allowing oil price
and in putting pressure on
abandon its move towa
with Israel. More recer
have relented. But unless
by a U.S. force, they co
tilt the other way again.
Projecting U.S. power
area, however, is not e
dramatists on the netwo
shows like the idea of a
strike by Marines or pare
But such action has no
support here or abroad. N
appear that the Pentago
doing serious contingency
for a military strike.

A Saudi Base

A base in Saudi Arab
sense. But the Saudis —
about commitments f
Carter administration —
A U.S. base in the Sinai
fer a staging ground for
the Gulf. It would be
with the Egyptian-Isra
treaty, particularly with th
hassle over a supervisory
The right kind of prese
seem to be a naval task
permanent station in th
Ocean. Such a force
moved around the area a
stances dictate. It could
rect pressure to bear thr
rier-based planes. Cruise
naval gunfire or landing
would not be subject to
action, nor to political bla
would be a presence that
not seen — an over-th
force.
Even achieving that
step, however, requires t
fire under the Carter ac
tion. For the president an
retary of state are hooke
pressions of moral supe
the point of copping ou
assertion of U.S. power.

©1979, Field Enterprises.

هكذا من الاصل

Written Instructions Not Followed

aintenance Rules for DC-10 Differed

By Richard Witkin

CAGO, July 31 (NYT) — An an Airlines mechanic, testi- at the opening of federal s into the worst U.S. air dis- disclosed yesterday that his job training in maintenance 10 engine mounts had dif- markedly from the airline's n instructions.

e mechanic, William Robin- said that his maintenance crew ncountered difficulties in late while working on the ne or pylon, two months s before it ripped away from C-10 as it was taking off here, itating the crash. A total of ersons was killed.

Robinson told the board of y of the National Transporta- Safety Board that he had been t by other mechanics that the ost of three pylon-to-wing at- tachments should be detached first when the pylon had to be removed for maintenance. He said this procedure already had begun on the doomed jet when he and two other mechanics replaced an earlier shift to complete the job.

However, an airline instruction sheet, introduced in evidence, showed that the carrier's maintenance instructions called for detaching the forward fitting first.

Problem With Stand

The mechanic said his three-man crew was unable at first to remove the forward attachments. They then discovered that the stand supporting the pylon-engine assembly was not in the proper place. So it was moved, and no more difficulty was encountered.

Mr. Robinson's testimony appeared to bolster the findings of a Federal Aviation Administration report, issued earlier this month, that blamed the airline's maintenance procedures in large part for the May 25 accident.

The 70-page analysis by the agency concluded that use of a forklift to remove the pylon and engine as a single unit critically damaged the pylon of the plane that later crashed. But the agency also urged that the plane's manufacturer, the McDonnell Douglas Corp., be directed to "re-evaluate the design of the entire pylon assembly to minimize design factors which are resulting in sensitive and or critical maintenance and inspection procedures."

The agency's report noted that the single-unit, fork-lift procedure had been used to remove pylons from all eight other DC-10 jumbo jets that were found to have pylon cracks like the one that ultimately led to the accident here.

McDonnell Douglas had recommended from the first that the job be done in two steps, first removing the engine and then detaching the pylon that holds the engine beneath the wing. The manufacturer also had recommended that the two-step procedure be followed during re-installation.

American Airlines has defended its practice by noting that it had consulted the manufacturer on the weights and center of gravity to be reckoned with in the one-step approach, that the data were supplied by McDonnell Douglas and that no objections were raised to the modification of the removal procedure.

Removal of pylons from beneath the wing is not a routine matter. The plane's designers evidently believed that it would only have to be done on individual planes suffering unusual damage or difficulties. But fleetwide removal of DC-10 pylons became necessary because of a chronic problem encountered with early models of the plane.



Cheech blows smoke while Chong drives.

Films in Paris

Cheech and Chong Go 'Up in Smoke'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 31 (IHT) — Cheech and Chong, the rock roisterdoisterers are making their movie debut in "Up in Smoke" (at the Paramount Cite, the Paramount Odeon and the 14-Julliet Bastille in English). Their five record albums have sold 10 million copies, and their initial screen venture, produced and directed by their "discoverer," pop music impresario Lou Adler, has packed theaters across the United States. It is likely to find appreciative audiences abroad, for it is a lively lark, differing from the routine celluloid diet, but some of its home-brew humor may elude the non-American.

Cheech Marin and Tommy Chong have composed their own scenario, and it is snugly tailored to their talents. Their grotesque shenanigans and double-talk waggery is vaguely reminiscent of Abbot and Costello, but their material has been streamlined to the drug scene of today. So many of its jokes are "in" jests of the hophead set of the '70s that the subtitles are hard put to render them in clear translation.

What this amiable pair of clowns have devised is a knockabout, picaresque vehicle, actually a thrown-together collection of comic skits that are of such vaudeville tenor that one wonders why they have not included a soft-shoe dance, a burlesque magician, Swiss bell-ringers and a dog act.

'Junk' at the Border

It traces the delirious doings of a duo of devil-may-care narcotic addicts and their attempt in benumbed condition to smuggle a carload of "junk" across the border with a dapper, constantly misinformed cop in hot but futile pursuit.

The continuity is so anarchist and ramshackle that the action might be played backwards to improved effect. Thus, the climax — in which a cabaret is polluted with the fumes of marijuana that has caught fire — would be the departure point and the frantic chases would be inaugurated by the accident.

As scenarists Cheech and Chong eschew logical dramaturgy, but it makes little matter. They provide an often hilarious show in the exploitation of their popular personalities.

* * *

Le jour est beau.
Bleu le ciel.
Doucement je vais a mon bordel.

The lines, unless memory errs, are Verlaine's, but motion picture producers, even those inhabiting Yugoslavia, do not read Verlaine — or if they do, they pay his unruffled complacency no heed.

Matjaz Klopcic's "Au bon vieux temps des maisons closes" (at the Elysees Lincoln, the Saint-Germain Studio and the 7 Parnassiens) is set in a Ljubljana brothel in 1895, when the land still belonged to the Austrian-Hungarian empire.

The subject of brothels inevitably transforms dramatists — from Shaw to the lowest screen scribbler — into ready-made vice crusaders. The resulting sermonizing would be more suited to a chapel than to a sporting house, although they usually select the latter as the stronger box-office draw.

Klopcic's screenplay is according to the familiar formula, permitting a peek into the bawdy parlor, preaching a solemn lecture and bringing hell-fire down on the sinners.

A rich roue turns his inherited mansion into a brothel, and resides on the premises with his mistress and a quartet of professional inmates. He becomes enamored of a serving wench, and in a fit of jealousy strangles a rival for her affections. The town is shaken at this high moment by an earthquake that would symbolize the fall of the wicked bourgeois order but that suggests rather a volcanic eruption in a Drury Lane melodrama.

The suave camera-work evokes the picturesque bad, old days and the performancea are sufficiently persuasive, never violating the reproduced 1890 era; this great moral lesson is recommended to all Sunday school superintendents.

* * *

The screen credits of "Les Sorciers de l'ile aux singes"(at the Ermitage, the Rex and the Rotonde) confide that its scenario was the idea of three brains and that it was penned by four others. The age of the contributors is not given, but one suspects that none of them is over 10 and that all have been exposed to TV reprises of "Tarzan of the Apes" and "Safari."

Giuliano Gemma is a tourist guide of the African jungles, and on one of his sorties he discovers a beautiful stranger (Ursula Andress) asleep under a palm tree. On awakening, she informs him that she is suffering amnesia and he sets about finding who is she and what has happened to her.

At one point they are forced into hand-to-hand combat with hostile natives, but vanquish their enemies with something resembling baseball technique.

Like Tarzan, Gemma has been supplied with a chimpanzee as an aide in lieu of the customary wise-cracking human stooge. The substitution is not original, but it is welcome.

Rights

Asian Women in U.K. Finding Their 'Voice'

By Sandra Salmans

LONDON (IHT) — One of Europe's most silent minorities, the Asian women of Britain, is at last finding a spokeswoman in Amrit Wilson, a 38-year-old Calcutta-born writer who has lived in London since 1961 and is married to an Englishman.



Amrit Wilson

In a series of newspaper articles that culminated late last year in the publication of a book, "Finding a Voice," she sympathetically described the plight of the thousands of Asian women here. Her book, a catalogue of the oppression they suffer at work and home, recently received the Martin Luther King prize, an annual award for the book best representing the ideals of the late civil rights leader.

Wilson was the first to report that immigrant women arriving at Heathrow were routinely given vaginal examinations whose results were often used to refuse admittance. They were proof, officials claimed, that daughters coming to join their parents were too old to be admitted as dependents or that women coming to join their fiances were nonvirgins and therefore lying about intended marriage.

The examinations have been stopped, but Wilson regards that gain as temporary. "The powers of the police and immigration officers are being increased," she said at her North London apartment. "In some areas, they act almost like a colonial army, stopping people on the street or going into their homes and demanding to see their passports."

The government will clamp down even harder on Asians in the nationality act it will seek to pass this autumn, Wilson predicted.

The form of racism most feared by Asians, of course, is violence, but there are many subtle varieties. "I wear saris quite a lot, and until I open my mouth to talk, it is often assumed that I can't speak English," she said. "If I then have a discussion with a middle-class person about some 'intellectual' subject, I am accused of being too articulate. They're angry that I don't pretend to be white."

Oppression at Home

"Finding a voice" also dwells at length on the oppression that Asian women face from Asian men. The social customs of Indians and Pakistanis — the extended family with its rigid hierarchy, the dowry, the arranged marriage — have been transplanted to Asian communities here. "A woman belongs to the men in her family, then to the men in her husband's family," Wilson asserted. "But never to herself."

In the book, Wilson printed interviews with Asian women victimized by family feuds in which they had no part, women who had been held virtual prisoners by their in-laws.

Wilson said that writing about that aspect of Asian women's lives presents thorny problems. "There is a danger that white people will say, 'Isn't it terrible how Asian women are oppressed by Asian men!' and ignore the oppression by British society. We're not attacking Asian men, and it would be patronizing for white feminists to interfere in our communities. The most important struggle is against racism and, within that, we must fight for the liberation of women."

Slowly, she believes, Asian women are beginning to raise their voices in both areas. Asian women in factories have struck better wages and working conditions, and have taken the lead in organizing demonstrations against immigration harassment and police brutality.

Such activism must inevitably reach the family, Wilson thinks. "The very fact of women's involvement completely transforms relationships at home. More and more men are supporting their wives."

More women are supporting other women, too, she added. This summer will mark the opening of a counseling center as well as a refuge, both of them run by and for Asian women.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

Write airmail for free price list or call in

Joachim Goldenstein
diamantexport
Established 1928
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp
Belgium - Tel.: Q 31/33.26.60
at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Gold Medal
1958

S. Opposes Any Efforts 'Destabilize' Nicaragua

By Warren Hoge

NAGUA, July 31 (NYT) — United States is opposed to ntervention in the Nicaraguan tion, U.S. Ambassador Law- Pezzullo said yesterday in re- e to questions about reported ts by defeated National officers to organize counter- lionary actions.

verse statement, Mr. Pezzul- said: "The United States is ing humanitarian assistance satisfy the emergency needs aragua, and is prepared to as- e Government of National struction in its economic re- efforts."

y attempts to destabilize the on or provoke violence" be looked upon by the Unit- es as contrary to the resolu- the Organization of Ameri- tates condemning any inter- n in Nicaragua, he said.

e is widely held suspicion at the United States is some- volved in threats by guards- o interfere. An unconfirmed circulating here claims that ational Guard's top military ist, known as "Comman- Bravo," has said in Miami e is assembling a force of men to return to Nicaragua. er unconfirmed report claims Col. Anastasio Somoza, the r-old son of deposed Presi- Anastasio Somoza, is gather- ing troops in neighboring Honduras for the same purpose.

The United States has so far delivered $3.5 million worth of food and medicine to Nicaragua. The Agency for International Development has sent in a new director, Lawrence Harrison, an official with experience in disaster relief in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Nicaragua, to head the U.S. effort to assist in the reconstruction of the country.

U.S. diplomats see Nicaragua as an opportunity to demonstrate their conviction that U.S. foreign policy in the hemisphere has "matured" from the days of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961 and the intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Chinese Official Demands End of Luxury for Cadres

PEKING, July 31 (AP) — A leading cadre of the Chinese Communist Party today urged reform of party officialdom. The demand followed months of protest against leaders who live in luxury and seek privileges for their children.

"It is imperative to reform the party's cadre system systematically by introducing . . . election, examination, supervision, reward and punishment, recall, rotation and retirement," said Hu Yaopang, third secretary of the party's Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline.

Mr. Hu's criticism was cited in a front-page article in the People's Daily, the voice of the Communist Party Central Committee. The newspaper, which has called for an end to privilege-seeking, quoted from his comment at the commission's first working conference in Peking.

Mounting Campaign

Mr. Hu said that regulations should be drawn up at once to enforce discipline, overcome factionalism and safeguard unity. He said the new rules should include "criteria for the party's internal political life, standards for the living conditions of leading cadres, and concrete stipulations for the conscientious practice of democracy and the rights and duties of party members."

Mr. Hu's condemnation of privilege-seeking by party leaders is the latest statement in a mounting campaign of criticism of officials who use their positions to obtain advantage.

A letter in the People's Daily on July 21 complained about party officials who come back from abroad laden with quartz watches, television sets and washing machines. In the same edition the paper said that some leading cadres frequently have improvements made to their homes or are highly particular about their furniture. It said that they make trial use of high-quality products without paying for them.

"Some spoil their children and satisfy their every demand, do their best to find them the best schools and jobs, and try every means to let them leave the countryside to work in the cities. Some even violate rules and regulations to enable their children to study or work abroad," it said.

The newspaper called this an "evil trend." It said: "This unhealthy tendency is a manifestation of feudalistic ideas of privilege . . . It undermines the party's prestige . . . It also impedes unity and dampens the morale of the people and spreads the plague of selfish ideas."

. Told to Pay mpensation to lomat's Wife

HINGTON, July 31 (WP) federal judge has awarded 51 to a U.S. foreign service 's wife who was paralyzed af- e routinely was inoculated rabies by a State Depart- urse.

District Judge Louis Ober- ordered the federal govern- o pay the award — believed he first ever granted in con- with a routine government ation program — to Marga- tchcock, 57, who is totally d. He awarded another) to her husband, Wilbur ock, a career foreign service

e Oberdorfer found that the es vaccination, which is no given by the State Depart- was unnecessary for the s assignment to Argentina. o ruled that Mrs. Hitchcock t warned of the risk involved he was given the vaccine. ie apparently unprecedented of the ruling, Judge Ober- also found that Mrs. Hitch- hould be paid substantial e solely on the basis of her a diplomat's wife because f foreign service officers are d to "contribute to their ds' careers."

aid Mrs. Hitchcock should one-half of what her hus- ould have received from the government if he had been d in the line of duty. That ited for approximately 0 of the amount given to

east 11 Killed hio Motel Fire

BRIDGE, Ohio, July 31 — At least 11 persons were nd many were injured early a fire that swept through a motel, officials said.

e said that 11 persons were dead but that the toll could orts that could not be con- immediately said that more persons were injured. The of the fire was not deter-

French Search For Gunmen In 2 Robberies

PARIS, July 31 (UPI) — Police searched two parts of France today for gunmen who escaped with more than 4.9 million francs (about $1.1 million) in cash from armored car companies in two robberies within a 48-hour period.

In the second robbery, gunmen struck yesterday as two armored car guards carried weekend receipts from a supermarket in Reims. They escaped with 1.38 million francs. One of the guards was shot to death.

Police searched the northeast Champagne area, looking for two or three men, while a manhunt was still under way in the Marseilles area for the alleged mastermind of the first holdup. Police rejected speculation that the two robberies were linked.

On Saturday in the first robbery, an armored car guard and former French military veteran and African mercenary, Lionel Leroy, tricked three other guards into handing over their guns. He then rifled a vault of weekend receipts from several supermarkets, netting 3.5 million francs.

Police yesterday charged two associates of Mr. Leroy — both employees at the armored car service and former comrades from African military campaigns — with being accessories to the robbery. They were pressing their search for Mr. Leroy.

Untested Water Dumped by Plant At 3 Mile Island

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 31 (AP) — Almost four days passed before state officials were told that 4,000 gallons of water was discharged from the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant without being checked for radioactive strontium 90, officials say.

The dumping was halted when a federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission inspector realized the necessary tests had not been carried out.

Samples of the water, which was dumped into the Susquehanna River Thursday, are now being analyzed, NRC spokesman Karl Abraham said yesterday.

The water was from the cooling system of the plant's Unit 1 reactor, not the Unit 2 reactor that was damaged and released radioactivity when its cooling system malfunctioned March 28.

"I wasn't told about it until this morning," Thomas Gerusky, head of the state Bureau of Radiological health, said Monday. "We don't have the manpower to be down there on a daily basis. There are some things we don't always hear about."

Both Mr. Gerusky and Mr. Abraham said that no problems are anticipated from the water discharge from Unit 1, which is not in use but requires cooling water during maintenance.

New Soviet Satellite

MOSCOW, July 31 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today launched another in a series of Molniya-1 communication satellites, Tass reported. The news agency said that the satellite would be used for long distance telephone and telegraph communication and for beaming television to parts of the extreme north, Siberia, Far East and Central Asia.

Resources

Dutch 'Science Shops' Open Research to Public

By Gary Yerkey

AMSTERDAM (IHT) — A plan to take scientific expertise and distribute it more equitably has taken root here and spread to 11 other Dutch cities.

It is called *Wetenschapswinkel*, or science shops, and the idea is that university scientists across the country use their training and facilities for the benefit of "citizen organizations" — feminist groups, environmental associations and the like — rather than segments of society traditionally served so eagerly by the scientific community, such as industry and government.

"A multinational [corporation]," says Bas De Boer, who runs the science shop at the University of Amsterdam, site of the country's largest and most institutionalized shop, "has always been able to come to the university and demand that such and such research be done because it could pay well. But an environmental group, say, or any other similar group that needed scientific advice as much, perhaps more, but didn't have the necessary financial resources, has never had that opportunity."

Storefront

Such groups now come to the Amsterdam science shop — a three-room storefront near the campus — or to any one of the other 26 shops in Holland and ask that scientists be put to work studying, for instance, working conditions for women at a given factory, or the level of air pollution near certain chemical plants.

At the Amsterdam shop, which became a model for others when it was set up on a student-volunteer basis two years ago, a 24-member committee of advisers (comprising an equal number of university representatives — faculty and students — and representatives of such outside organizations as the Amsterdam Environmental League, the women's movement and trade unions) meets regularly to approve or disapprove requests for research.

If approved, the committee assigns the project to one or more university-affiliated scientists — from a pool of about 50 — who have volunteered to help. "Often," says Mr. De Boer, a chemist, "the work may simply involve translating existing scientific information into language the citizen organizations can use." There is no charge for the service.

To be approved, the proposed research project must come from a nonprofit organization unable to pay for the research but strong enough to be able to use research results constructively — to improve their situation or that of whomever they represent.

Other efforts at public-interest science have sprung up elsewhere in recent years — notably, the U.S. "Science for the People" and "Science for Citizens" programs. But the Dutch plan is thought to be the only one formally — and only recently, financially — linked to the university structure, which has always had enormous resources for scientific research.

The idea came about after Dutch students in the late '60s pressed for the "democratization" of science, setting up small groups to provide scientific advice to citizen organizations.

The science shops grew out of that proposal, enjoying the support of the country's Labor government, which was ousted in 1977, however, and replaced by a Conservative regime that was quick to call the idea of assisting groups wanting to distribute scientific information more widely "not workable in practice." It blocked funds previously allocated by the Council of the University of Amsterdam for use by the then-volunteer Amsterdam shop.

"But in January, 1979," said Mr. De Boer, adding that the Amsterdam shop has worked, or is working, on about 500 projects, "the government released the funds, 50,000 guilders (about $25,000), and we expect that that annual allotment will continue for an indefinite period. We also expect that it will only be a matter of time until the other shops in Holland are financed by the government."

Shops are located at five universities — Amsterdam, Groningen, Eindhoven, Utrecht and Leiden — and less formal facilities exist outside the university structure in seven other Dutch cities.

"The number of cases we're working on compared to the total number being worked on at the university is still small," said Mr. De Boer, one of two half-time staff members paid to run the shop's office. "But we're patient. It may take some time to reach our goal, which is a complete reorganization of the way science is done — and for whom — at universities.

"It's our belief that universities exist to serve all of society."

The programme of the 40th MIFED

in October 1979 includes prize awards to winners of the 2nd International Competitive Festival on the UN/IYC theme:

"THE CHILD IN OUR TIME"



"HEAD OF CHILD"
A silver medallion by Francesco Messina
Grand Prix for winners

The programme will also include the following main events:

MIFED Film Market
October 15-20
East/West Film Market
October 18-22
Indian Summer
October 22-26

Bookings for the 40th MIFED (International Film, TVfilm and Documentary Market) should be addressed as below to arrive not later than September 15, 1979.

MIFED
Largo Domodossola 1, 20145 Milano (Italy)
Tel. 46.78, Cables MIFED-Milano
Telex 331360 EAFM I

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale
IGINEERING BUSINESS
alized in factory cleaning nment in Great Britain. ver S.Fr. 3 million per m increasing. Established 0 years.
Please write: Chiffre A 18-113345, icitas, CH 1211 Geneva 3.

INSIDE COSTA RICA
BEHIND THE BANANA CURTAIN
Dictatorship - Democracy?
The Legal Mafia
An In-Depth Report for the Investor. 6 Years Research.
Write: Guide Publications, P.O. Box 11667, Atlanta, GA. 30355 U.S.A.

PARIS
Hotel California
Just one short block from the Champs-Elysées
All 170 rooms have been completely redecorated in Louis XVI style, and equipped with self-dial telephone, TV, radio and mini-bar.
Traditional in style and furnishing, it offers the high quality service you require.
Several meeting rooms in period decor accommodate meetings from 20 to 120 people.
For dining and entertaining, you can choose between the newly decorated Golden Gate Bar and Grill, the flowered patio during the summer months and various salons for banquets.
Our Food and Beverage Manager will help you with any arrangements.
Hotel California
16, rue de Berri, 75008 Paris - Tel. 359.93.00
Telex: 660634 Catel - Cable: Califorotel 008.

The American Community Schools
N°1 HILLINGDON COURT SCHOOL
The newest of the American Community Schools, Hillingdon Court stands in 11 acres of gardens to the west of London. The School has places for 500 students with boarding accommodation for 200. Extensive busing services are available.
For details of all seven Schools, contact:
The Registrar, Dept. YHC, American Community Schools, 5 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JP

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —	
39½	29⅞	ACF 2.24	6.3 7 142 35½ 35½ 35½+ ¼
23⅞	15⅝	AMF 1.24	7.0 7 438 17¾ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
32⅞	13	AM Intl .28	1.8 9 34 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 — ⅛
14¾	8⅝	APL 1	10. 99 10 9¾ 10 + ¼
48⅝	33⅝	ARA 1.64	4.6 7 216 35⅞ 35¾ 35⅞+ ⅛
31⅝	21⅞	ASA 1.40	5.7 456 25⅜ 24⅝ 24⅝— ½
14⅞	8½	ATO .48	4.5 4 154 10¾ 10½ 10⅝
34⅝	17	AVX .50	1.4 11 200 u36⅛ 34½ 35⅝+1½
40	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.8 13 485 35⅛ 34½ 35⅛+ ½
23¾	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	6.0 5 42 20 19¾ 19⅞— ⅛
6¾	3⅜	AdmDg .04	1.0 6 59 4¼ 4 4
13	10⅜	AdaEx 1.28e	11. 30 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛
8½	3⅞	AdmMl .20e	4.1 6 47 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ¼
37½	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.3 5 1242 u34⅛ 33⅝ 33⅞+ ¼
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans 1.20	5.0 5 5 24¼ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
4	2	Aileen	9 2⅜ 2¼ 2¼
34¼	23¼	AirPrd .60	1.7 11 376 u34⅞ 34⅝ 34⅞+ ⅞
26⅝	15¼	AirbFrt 1.20	5.6 9 36 22 21¾ 21⅞— ⅛
15	11¼	Akzona .80	7.0 6 69 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
9⅜	7¾	AlaP dpf.87	11. 11 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛+ ⅛
95	78	AlaP pf 9	11. z50 80½ 80½ 80½
86¾	72	AlaP pf 8.16	11. z30 75 75 75 —1
86¼	71¾	AlaP pf 8.28	11. z180 75¼ 74½ 75¼+1¼
17	13⅝	Alagsco 1.40	9.0 9 18 15⅝ 15½ 15½+ ⅛
25⅝	13½	Alaskin .66	2.6 27 255 u26 25¼ 25¼+ ⅛
45⅜	23½	Albany 1	2.5 10 37 40 39¾ 39⅞
9⅝	6¼	Alberto .36	5.0 9 8 7⅜ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
46⅜	37	Albrtsn 1.20	3.0 8 275 40½ 40 40½
38½	30	AlcanA 2	5.9 4 634 33⅞ 33¼ 33⅝+ ½
31⅞	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40	5.8 6 28 28 27¾ 27⅞+ ⅛
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	5.5 6 122 7¼ 6⅞ 7¼+ ⅜
27½	18	AllgCp 1	3.6 8 31 u27⅞ 27⅜ 27½
28⅞	25⅝	AlgCp pf2.86	10. 24 28⅝ 27⅞ 28 — ⅜
15	6½	AlgAir	5 298 9½ 9⅜ 9½+ ⅛
29¼	18	AlgAir pf1.87	8.5 6 22 22 22 — ¼
21¾	13¾	AlgLud 1.28	5.6 5 219 u23⅝ 22⅛ 23 +1¼
37½	30	AlgLd pf 3	8.2 21 36⅞ 35 36½+1½
23⅝	21	AlgLd pf2.19	10. 3 22 21⅞ 22
19	15¼	AllgPw 1.76	9.8 7 173 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅞+ ¼
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s 1	6.5 7 65 15½ 15 15½
35	20⅝	Allergan .60	2.2 10 23 27¾ 27½ 27⅝
41¾	27⅜	AlldCh 2	5.6 8 465 35⅝ 34¾ 35⅝+1
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .80	6.9 7 1 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
20⅞	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1 22 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ¼
28	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	6.5 6 27 24½ 24¼ 24½+ ⅛
38⅝	27¼	AllisCh 1.80	4.9 6 129 37¼ 36⅝ 37 — ¼
16⅞	11⅛	AllrAu .64b	4.3 8 8 14¾ 14½ 14¾+ ¼
22¼	14½	AlphPr .72a	3.9 7 3 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ¼
56¼	43⅝	Alcoa 2.80	5.5 4 971 51⅛ 50⅝ 51⅛+ ¼
22¼	13⅝	AmlSug 1	4.7 8 24 21½ 21½ 21½+ ⅜
41⅛	36½	Amax s1.80	4.5 8 1053 40¼ 39¾ 40 + ¼
145½	91	Amax pf5.25	3.6 5 145 144¾ 145 +5¼
55¼	39⅝	Amax pf 3	5.6 243 54½ 54 54 + ½
24⅞	14	Amcord 1.40	5.5 7 235 u25¼ 24⅞ 25⅛+ ½
25¾	16¼	Amrce 1.32	5.8 5 7 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
48¾	23¼	AHess 1.40	3.4 5 1180 41⅝ 40⅝ 40¾— ⅜
107½	56	AHess pf3.50	3.9 11 91½ 90½ 90½— ¼
19¼	10⅛	AmAir .40	3.3 2 2907 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
9¼	4	AmAir wt	105 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛
22⅜	18¾	AAir pf 2.18	11. 15 19¼ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
20½	12⅛	ABakr 1.20b	8.6 6 35 14 13¾ 14
63¾	45½	ABrnds 4.50	7.1 7 186 63⅝ 62½ 63⅝+ ⅞
29⅞	22⅛	ABrd pf1.70	5.6 1 u30½ 30½ 30½+ ⅜
33½	30⅛	ABrd pf2.75	8.3 1 33¼ 33¼ 33¼+ ⅛
33½	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	8.0 11 33⅝ 33⅛ 33¼+ ⅛
45⅞	32⅝	ABdcst 1.20	2.7 8 194 44⅞ 44⅜ 44⅝— ⅜
20½	13¼	ABldM .70	5.1 6 14 13¾ 13⅝ 13¾+ ⅛
43⅞	34½	AmCan 2.80	7.2 6 75 38¾ 38½ 38⅝— ⅛
22¼	19¾	ACan pf1.75	8.5 2 20½ 20½ 20½— ¼
5⅞	2½	ACentry	214 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+ ¼
32⅞	23¾	ACyan 1.60	6.4 7 227 25 24⅞ 25 + ¼
14½	8½	AmDistl	16 13 12¾ 12⅞— ⅛
36	19⅝	ADT 1.08	5.0 8 105 21¾ 21⅜ 21½+ ¼
24½	19⅞	AEIPw 2.18	10. 10 1129 21⅞ 21⅜ 21⅝— ⅛
40⅝	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.2 7 481 34⅞ 34¼ 34¾+ ⅜
16⅝	8⅝	AFamil .60b	4.4 6 183 13½ 13 13½+ ⅜
23⅞	19	AGIBd 2e	9.2 80 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅞+ ¼
20	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.3 60 19¾ 19½ 19⅝
35¼	22⅜	AGnIns 1	2.9 5 436 34⅞ 34 34½+ ⅜
43	29	AGin pf1.80	4.2 88 42⅝ 42 42½+ ½
33	23	AGin pf .90	2.6 1 u34⅛ 34⅛ 34⅛+1⅛
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf .48	3.3 9 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
22⅜	12	AmHoist 1	5.4 6 103 18⅞ 18½ 18½— ¼
32½	24⅜	AHome 1.50	5.6 11 1116 27⅛ 26⅞ 26⅞+ ⅛
32¼	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.7 11 252 29½ 29 29¼+ ¼
13⅛	7⅛	AmInvt .30a	2.7 7 9 11 11 11
35⅛	18	AMI .80	2.6 10 320 30⅞ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs	3 701 7¼ 7 7¼
47	36	ANatR 3.20	7.4 8 102 43¾ 43⅛ 43½
29¼	24⅛	ASLFl n.60a	2.2 6 29 27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅞+ ¾
16½	10¼	AShip .80a	5.0 52 40 16¼ 16 16⅛— ⅛
53⅛	39	AStand 3	5.8 7 269 51⅝ 50¾ 51⅝+ ⅞
9⅜	6	ASteril .32	3.9 10 565 8¼ 8 8¼+ ⅜
30⅞	23½	AmStr .80	3.0 3 161 26⅞ 26⅝ 26¾+ ⅛
26⅞	26	AmStr wi	74 u26⅞ 26¼ 26¾+ ⅜
59½	58⅞	AmStr pf wi	58 58⅞ d58⅞ 58¾— ⅛
64¼	57	ATT 5	8.7 7 3724 57⅞ 57⅝ 57⅞+ ⅛
67⅞	59¾	ATT pf 4	6.7 25 60¼ 59⅝ 60⅛+ ¼
49½	43⅝	ATT pf 3.64	7.8 128 46⅜ 46⅛ 46⅜+ ⅛
50¾	44⅝	ATT pf 3.74	7.9 107 47⅜ 47¼ 47½
14½	10¼	AWatWk .92	6.6 6 29 14⅛ 13¾ 14 + ⅛
13¾	11¼	AWat pf1.25	11. z120 12 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
22	15½	Ameron 1	5.0 6 13 20 19¾ 19⅞+ ⅛
16⅞	9½	AmesD .40b	3.3 5 17 12 11¾ 12 + ⅛
41⅝	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.5 10 57 40 39½ 39⅞
20⅞	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	5.7 5 354 u21¼ 19⅞ 21 +1
40	29½	AMPInc .76	2.0 12 x317 37⅞ 37½ 37½— ¼
19¼	13⅝	Ampco .60	3.2 6 60 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex .05e	.3 10 176 15¼ 15 15¼
5⅞	2⅝	AmrepCp	8 299 u 6¼ 5⅝ 5⅝
23½	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	6.9 12 74 19⅝ 19½ 19½+ ⅜
7⅝	6⅜	Amst pf .68	9.9 4 7 6⅞ 6⅞
45	29¼	Amsted 2	4.9 7 43 40¾ 40 40⅝+ ⅜
19¼	14¾	Analog s	14 69 16⅝ 15½ 16⅛+ ½
18⅝	16	Anchor s1.20	7.1 5 155 17⅛ 16¾ 17
26	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	5.4 7 60 21 20⅞ 20⅞
8¼	5⅜	Angelica .34	5.6 4 131 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
16½	8½	Anixter .40	2.4 8 141 u17 16⅝ 16⅞+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.7 10 135 23¼ 23 23¼+ ⅛
89	74⅝	ApPw pf8.12	10. z260 80 78 80 +4
22½	7½	ApldDig	7 106 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
49¾	18½	ApldDig pf1	5.2 1 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
11½	5⅝	ApplMg	8 232 8⅝ 8⅜ 8½— ⅛
26⅝	17½	Arcata 1.12	4.6 7 42 25 24½ 24½— ½
30½	25	Arcat pf2.16	7.1 2 30½ 30½ 30½+ ½
24¼	12⅛	ArchrD .20b	.9 13 862 23⅞ 22¾ 23 + ¼
11¾	6	ArclEn .10e	1.3 13 20 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
21⅜	18¼	ArizPS 1.88	9.8 7 x338 19⅛ 19¼ 19¼— ⅛
18½	8⅝	ArkBst .60b	6.7 19 12 9 8⅞ 9
42⅝	28⅝	ArkLGs 2.20	5.1 10 91 u43½ 43 43½+1⅛
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty	186 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜
9¼	5¼	Armada	9 8 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
22⅜	17	Armco 1.50	6.5 5 852 u23⅛ 22⅞ 23⅛+ ⅜
30½	25⅝	Arm pf 2.10	7.1 122 29½ 29¼ 29⅜+ ⅛
21¾	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.1 7 200 18 17¾ 18 + ¼
32	18⅛	ArmRu 1.28	5.6 5 6 21½ 21¼ 21¼— ⅛
22⅞	15¾	AroCorp 1b	4.9 7 4 20½ 20¼ 20¼
22⅞	7⅞	ArrowE .20r	.9 6 150 u23⅛ 22⅛ 22⅜— ⅜
18⅝	12	Arvin 1	7.2 4 74 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅜
29⅞	22¼	Arvin pf 2	8.3 8 24⅛ 24 24⅛+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅜	Asarco 1	4.9 4 400 20⅝ 20¼ 20⅜— ⅛
45½	31	AshlOil s 2	5.1 6 244 39½ 39 39½+ ⅜
22½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	8.1 7 27 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝— ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone 1.20	6.2 5 26 19½ 19 19½+ ¼
23⅝	17½	AtCyEl 1.74	9.4 8 85 18⅝ 18½ 18½
80	61	AtlCE pf5.87	9.1 1 64¾ 64¾ 64¾— ¼
69¼	48⅞	AtlRich 2.80	4.3 8 x950 65⅝ 64⅝ 64¾+ ⅛
233	167¼	AtlRc pf 3	1.4 x1 220¼ 220¼ 220¼+1
49¾	41	AtlRc pf3.75	9.1 z200 41¼ 41 41 —1⅛
82	58¾	AtlRc pf2.80	3.6 4 77½ 77¼ 77¼— ¾
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp	46 15⅝ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
36⅞	27¼	AutoDta .64	1.8 17 263 35½ 35¼ 35½+ ½
35	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	4.9 3 1258 24¼ 23 24¼+ ⅜
70	42	Avco pf 3.20	6.7 45 48 47 48 +1⅛
87½	49	Avco pf 4.20	6.9 17 61 57⅞ 61 +1
19½	12¾	Avery .52	3.0 8 18 17⅛ 17 17⅛
23⅝	13¾	Avnet .80	4.0 7 466 20½ 19½ 19⅞+ ¼
63	45⅝	Avon 2.80	6.0 11 465 46⅞ 46½ 46⅝+ ¼
		— B—B—B —	
65¾	12⅛	BAV Liq 52c	53 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ¼
3	1⅛	BT Mtg	55 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
11⅜	6⅛	Bache .40a	4.0 5 313 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅜
46¾	27	Bakrint .60	1.3 14 x599 45⅛ 44⅞ 45 + ⅜
32¼	17½	BaldwU 1.20	3.7 8 116 32½ 32 32⅛+ ⅜
48	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06	4.3 11 47¾ 47⅜ 47⅝+ ½
28⅝	20⅝	BallCp 1.40	5.7 6 22 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
48⅝	31⅛	BallyMf s.10	.2 31 1405 43¾ 43 43⅝+ ⅜
27⅝	21½	BallGE 2.44	10. 7 102 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
52⅝	45	Balt pfB4.50	9.7 z140 46½ 46½ 46½
25⅝	18¾	BanCal .92	4.0 5 5 22¾ 22¾ 22¾
16⅞	11¼	Bandag .60	3.7 9 79 16¼ 16 16¼
31⅛	17⅝	BangPnt .60	2.4 5 22 24⅝ 24¼ 24½
42½	25	BanP pf 2	6.0 3 33¼ 33¼ 33¼— ⅛
38	30⅞	BkNY 2.44a	7.2 5 40 33⅞ 33⅝ 33⅞+ ⅜
17⅝	13⅛	BkofVa 1.04	6.7 5 26 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
29⅛	23¼	BnkAm 1.32	4.6 7 766 28⅝ 28 28⅜+ ⅜
43⅞	32⅝	BankTr 3	6.6 6 581 u45½ 44¼ 45½+1⅝
29⅜	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50	9.2 39 27½ 27¼ 27¼
51⅞	45½	BkTr pf4.22	8.8 10 47¾ 47⅝ 47¾+ ⅜
18⅝	8¼	Banner .12	1.1 8 41 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
39⅝	21¼	Barber 1.60	4.3 9 19 38¼ 37½ 37½— ½
18⅞	10⅝	BardCR .36	2.8 10 145 12¾ 12¼ 12¾+ ¼
17⅞	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.4 6 27 u18½ 18 18¼+ ½
17¾	14⅝	BarryW s.44	2.4 11 134 u18⅜ 17¼ 18⅜+1⅛
54¼	32¾	Bausch 1.72	4.0 7 129 44⅜ 43½ 43½—1
49⅜	33⅝	BaxtTrv .50	1.2 14 355 41⅞ 41⅛ 41¼+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	BayColP	69 94 6⅛ 6 6¼+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅜	BaySIG 2	8.9 7 9 22½ 22⅛ 22½+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅞	BaykCig .48	4.4 6 2 u10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+ ¼
38	25	Bearing .92	3.0 9 1423 30⅝ 30 30¾
28¾	20⅛	BeatFd 1.20	5.4 8 312 22⅛ 22 22⅛
58½	43⅝	Beat pf 3.38	7.3 34 46¼ 45¾ 46
26⅞	20	Beckm .28	1.1 16 x154 26 24⅞ 26 +1⅛
39⅝	30⅛	BectnD .84	2.5 11 166 33⅞ 33½ 33⅝— ⅛
31½	20	Beech 1	3.6 8 583 27⅞ 27¼ 27½+ ⅜
9⅜	2⅞	Beker	13 30 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
44⅝	24⅜	BelcoP s.80	2.1 9 128 39⅛ 38½ 38½— ⅜
27½	19¾	Belden 1.60	6.0 5 10 26⅞ 26⅝ 26⅞+ ¼
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	4.7 6 35 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅜	BellHow .96	5.2 13 108 18⅞ 17½ 18⅜+1⅛
9⅛	5½	BellInd .20b	2.4 5 89 8⅜ 8¼ 8¾+ ⅛
19⅞	18⅛	BelCd g s1.52	54 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛
25¼	19½	Bemis 1.40	6.0 5 59 23⅜ 22⅞ 23⅜+ ⅜
43¾	33½	Bendix 2.56	6.8 5 15 38 37⅝ 37⅝+ ⅛
29½	21⅛	BenfCp 2	7.0 7 471 28½ 28 28⅝+ ⅛
27½	23½	Benef pf2.50	9.8 z10 25½ 25½ 25½
5⅝	2⅝	BengtB	8 229 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
9⅝	3½	BerkeyP	8 51 4¼ 4 4¼+ ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd .16	.6 8 116 25⅝ 24⅝ 25½+ ¾
27½	19¾	BethStl 1.60	6.7 3 739 23⅞ 22⅞ 23¾+ ⅛
42½	29⅝	BigThr .80	1.9 15 825 u42⅝ 42¼ 42½+ ⅛
21	14½	Binney .80	4.6 8 26 17⅝ 17¼ 17½
36⅝	17⅞	BlsFSL 1.20	3.5 7 37 34½ 34 34¼— ⅛
23⅞	15½	BlockDr .68	3.0 11 1311 22½ 22¼ 22⅜+ ⅜
22½	19½	BlairJn s 1	4.7 7 38 21¾ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
19¼	13¾	BlissL 1.10	5.8 6 15 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝
26	19⅞	BlckHR 1.60	6.7 8 90 24¼ 23⅞ 23⅞
27½	18¼	BlueB 1.60	6.1 6 183 26¼ 26 26⅛+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Bluebrd .28	3.0 6 72 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜
7⅞	3⅝	BobbieBr	4 50 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅜+ ¼
45⅞	37¼	Boeing s 1	2.3 7 1425 43⅝ 42¾ 43⅛+ ⅜
36¼	23½	BoiseC 1.50	4.2 6 472 36 35⅝ 36 + ⅛
30⅝	24⅛	Borden 1.82	7.1 6 145 25¾ 25⅝ 25¾+ ⅛
34⅞	26	BorgW 2	6.2 5 128 32⅜ 32¼ 32¼— ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Bormns .15e	2.8 3 145 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅜— ¼
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd 2.44	11. 7 1176 22¼ 22 22¼
93	78	BosE pf8.88	11. z170 82 81 81
12	10	BosE pr1.17	11. 8 10¾ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
15	12⅞	BosE pr1.46	11. 3 13¼ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
18⅝	9⅜	BranlH .44	3.7 7 306 11⅞ 11⅜ 11¾+ ¼
46¾	20⅝	BraunC .80	1.9 14 187 44½ 42⅞ 42⅞— ⅛
31¼	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.5 8 74 26⅜ 26¼ 26¼+ ⅛
40	30½	BristM 1.44	4.4 10 597 32⅞ 32½ 32¾+ ¼
45½	35½	BristM pf 2	5.5 10 36½ 36⅛ 36½
28⅞	15⅞	BritPet .53e	2.0 8 1050 27½ 26½ 27 — ⅜
19½	14½	BrkwGl 1.08	7.1 9 69 15⅛ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ⅛
25	18⅛	BkyUG 2.02	8.7 7 44 23½ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅜
26¾	24¾	BkUG pf2.47	9.7 x4 25¾ 25½ 25½+ ⅛
23¾	14⅞	BwnSh 1	5.0 5 15 20¾ 20 20 — ½
19¼	7¼	Brown .30	2.1 4 68 14⅝ 14⅛ 14¼+ ⅛
30	22½	BwnGp 1.80	7.3 5 114 24⅞ 24¼ 24⅝+ ¼
16	11	BwnFer .60	4.4 9 121 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk .80	5.8 5 271 13¾ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk pf2.40	8.3 18 29 28¾ 28¾— ¼
37⅞	20	BrushW 2	5.4 7 125 36⅞ 35⅞ 36⅞+1
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.0 8 700 22⅝ 22⅛ 22¼— ⅜
6½	5⅝	BudgC pf.60	10. 1 6 6 6 + ⅛
36½	22	BulFo 1.80	5.0 8 5 35¾ 35½ 35¾+ ¼
16⅝	10	Bundy 1	7.0 6 63 14⅛ 14 14⅛— ⅛
21	17⅜	BunkrH 1.90	10. 10 19 19 19 + ⅛
29⅜	9½	BunkR .84	3.5 7 189 24 23⅞ 24 + ⅛
22¾	16⅝	Burlind 1.40	8.2 6 1726 17⅛ 16¾ 17 — ¼
60¾	35	BurlNo 1.80	3.1 5 634 59⅞ 58¾ 59 + ⅛
7½	6⅜	BriNo pf .55	7.9 6 7 7 7
56	36	BriNo pf2.85	5.3 29 54½ 52⅞ 54 +1⅜
26⅜	17½	Burndy 1	3.8 9 33 26½ 25⅞ 26½+ ⅞
7½	2½	BrnsRL .10e	1.7 416 6¼ 6 6 — ⅛
88	64⅞	Burrgh 2.20	3.2 10 471 68½ 68 68⅛+ ¼
24½	14	Butlrln s.80	3.3 8 85 24¼ 23⅞ 24 + ½
15½	6⅞	Buttes	65 37 11¼ 11 11
		— C—C—C —	
64¼	44⅝	CBS 2.60	4.8 5 216 54⅞ 54⅛ 54½+ ½
11⅝	4⅝	CCI	4 1743 9⅝ 8½ 9¼+ ⅜
30⅞	10	Cl Rty .20e	.7 232 78 30½ 30 30⅛+ ⅛
55½	29	CIT 2.60	5.9 7 744 44⅜ 43¼ 44 + ½
15½	8⅝	CLC .24	2.2 12 105 11⅛ 11 11 — ¼
14½	7⅝	CNA Fn	3 520 12½ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
18⅝	13¼	CNA pf 1.10	6.4 82 17⅝ 17 17¼+ ½
12½	9⅞	CNAI 1.08a	9.5 8 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅜+ ¼
56	47¼	CPC 3	5.6 8 97 53⅞ 53⅛ 53⅝+ ⅜
17¾	14¼	CP Nat 1.64	10. 15 1 15¾ 15¾ 15¾+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅝	CTS .80	3.6 9 384 23⅝ 22 22¼+ ⅜
41¾	26	CabotC 1.40	3.3 7 66 u42⅛ 41¾ 42⅛+ ⅜
18⅛	7¼	Cadence	7 93 16⅛ 15½ 15¾— ⅜
36⅛	18⅜	Caesars s	60 993 26⅞ 26 26 — ½
20½	13	Calihn .50b	2.6 10 255 18⅞ 18 18 — ½
6	2⅝	CamerB	10 87 5⅜ 5¼ 5⅜+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅜	CmRL g s.50	325 18⅝ 18⅛ 18½— ⅛
38	31⅝	CamSp 1.76	5.4 6 91 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	CampT 1.08	5.0 8 1133 21¾ 21¼ 21¾+ ⅜
29¼	17⅝	CdPac g1.40e	509 27⅞ 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅛
16⅛	9	CanalR .64	4.3 19 37 14¾ 14½ 14¾+ ½
24¾	18⅛	CanMH n1.16	5.1 7 x15 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅝
47¾	36⅜	CapCits .20	.5 11 34 44⅝ 44 44 + ⅛
26½	18¾	CapHold .92	4.1 8 294 22¼ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Carlng g.07e	27 5 4⅞ 5
21¼	18¼	Carlisle s.80	3.9 6 15 21⅛ 20¾ 20¾— ¼
61	52	CaroCO 5	9.1 z148 55½ 55 55 — ½
12	5⅛	CaroFrg .40	5.4 6 80 7½ 6⅞ 7⅜+ ⅜
23⅜	18⅞	CarPw 2.08	10. 7 317 20⅝ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ⅛
29¾	24⅜	CarP pf2.67	10. 7 26 25¾ 26
31	22⅝	CarTec 1.60	6.2 6 64 26⅛ 26 26
13	10⅜	CarrGn .98e	8.3 4 11¾ 11⅝ 11¾+ ¼
23⅜	16⅝	CarsPir 1.10	5.8 5 12 19⅛ 19 19⅛— ⅛
20⅛	13⅜	CartHw 1.10	6.2 7 35 17⅞ 17⅛ 17¾+ ⅛
33¾	24¾	CartHw pf 2	6.7 5 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
10	6¾	CartWal .40	5.2 9 47 7⅝ 7⅝ 7¾+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	CascNG .67r	6.9 7 65 u 9⅝ 9½ 9¾
23½	14⅝	CastlCk .80b	5.0 8 107 16 15⅞ 16
65	52⅝	CatrpT 2.10	3.8 8 593 55½ 55⅛ 55½+ ⅜
15¼	10⅞	CecoCp .60	4.8 4 22 12½ 12½ 12½— ¼
48¾	38½	Celanse 3.20	7.1 3 30 45⅝ 45¼ 45¼— ⅛
50½	44½	Celan pf4.50	9.8 1 46 46 46 + ¼
8⅛	3	Cenco	7 305 5¼ 5 5⅛
28⅝	14¼	Centex .25	.9 11 55 26¾ 26½ 26½
17⅛	14⅛	CenSoW 1.42	9.5 6 539 15⅛ 14¾ 14⅞— ⅛
22	18	CenHud 1.96	9.9 6 7 19¾ 19½ 19¾+ ¼
17½	15¼	CenIlL1 1.70	10. 7 17 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅞
48¾	43	CnlLt pf4.50	11. z100 43 d42 42 —2
28¼	24	CnlLt pf2.62	10. z500 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
14⅞	12¼	CenllPS 1.36	9.9 7 85 13⅞ 13⅝ 13¾+ ⅛
35⅝	18	CenLaE 1.68	4.9 10 176 34½ 33¾ 34 + ⅛
16¼	13¼	CeMPw 1.52	11. 6 41 14⅜ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
16¼	11⅜	CenSoya .76	5.8 6 50 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
27⅛	23	CenTel 1.84	6.9 8 140 26⅞ 26⅝ 26¾
51⅜	19⅜	CentrDat 1b	2.0 18 556 51⅛ 49½ 50¼— ⅜
8⅝	6⅝	CntryTel .58	6.9 7 172 8⅝ 8 8⅜+ ¼
24⅞	15¼	Crt-teed .90	5.3 10 84 17¼ 16⅞ 16⅞
22	15¼	CessAir .80	4.2 7 32 19 18¾ 19 + ⅛
26¼	19	Chmpln 1.24	5.1 5 485 24⅝ 24⅛ 24½+ ¼
26⅛	19¼	Chmlpf 1.20	4.9 33 24¼ 23⅞ 24¼+ ⅛
13¾	9	ChamSp .80	6.5 8 237 12⅜ 12⅛ 12¼+ ⅛
44⅝	4	ChartCo .36	7 1162 34½ 32 32⅞—1⅝
48	1	ChartCo wt	826 31⅞ 29½ 29⅞—1½
35½	28½	ChrNY 2.44	6.8 5 212 u36½ 35 36⅛+ ⅞
10½	7¼	ChasFd .74e	7.2 18 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
40¾	28⅝	ChasM 2.40	5.9 5 1175 40¾ 40 40⅝+ ¼
14¾	8⅛	Chelsea .60b	4.4 5 144 13⅝ 13½ 13½+ ⅛
44⅜	36	ChmNY 3.16	7.4 5 147 42⅞ 41¾ 42⅝+1¼
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf1.87	8.4 62 22¼ 22 22¼+ ¼
51¾	31	ChesVa 1.50	3.3 11 10 46¼ 45¾ 46 + ½
26⅞	20½	ChesPn 1.08	4.7 10 330 22⅞ 22½ 22⅞+ ⅜
31	24⅞	Chessie 2.32	7.6 4 132 30½ 30 30½+ ⅛
65¼	45½	ChiBrl 2a	3.2 13 9 62¾ 62¼ 62½+ ⅜
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw	12 95 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ⅛
57½	19⅞	ChiMlw pf	111 27½ 22 23½—4⅜
32½	23¼	ChiPneT 2	7.8 7 43 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅝
7⅜	3⅜	ChkFull	28 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾
19⅜	6⅝	ChrisCft	9 474 u19⅝ 18½ 19⅛+ ⅜
40	20	ChCft pf1.40	3.4 4 u41 41 41 +1
9⅜	4¼	Christn .40e	4.7 5 14 8½ 8½ 8½
22⅛	14⅝	Chroma 1.10	5.1 5 301 21¾ 21⅜ 21¾+ ⅜
86	62½	Chroma pf5	6.1 5 83 82 82 —3½
13	7⅝	Chrysler .40	4.8 1499 8½ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	Chrys wt	169 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
23¾	18⅜	Chrys pf2.75	15. 516 18⅝ d18⅛ 18¼— ½
31	20⅛	ChurCh .60	2.4 10 262 24⅝ 24 24⅝+ ⅜
31¼	27¼	CinBell 2.32	7.9 5 5 29½ 29¼ 29¼+ ⅛
23⅛	18	CinGE 1.96	10. 8 49 19 18⅞ 19
46½	38½	CinG pf 4	9.9 z100 40½ 40½ 40½+2¼
107¼	97⅛	CinG pf 9.28	9.3 z20 100 100 100 —2⅛
23¼	18⅝	CinMil s .73	3.2 8 25 22½ 21¾ 22½+ ¾
29½	22⅝	Citicrp 1.30	5.6 6 997 23¼ 22⅞ 23¼+ ⅜
73⅜	47	CitiesSv 3.60	5.2 11 x187 70 69 69⅞+1½
2½	1	CitzSoRl	113 2 1⅞ 2
18⅞	12½	CityInv 1.20	6.6 6 472 18⅝ 18 18⅛— ⅛
2¾	1	CityInv wt	27 2⅛ 2 2⅛
29¾	21	CityIn pf 2	7.1 43 28¼ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ¼
40⅝	31⅜	ClarkE 2	5.0 5 1993 40⅛ 39½ 39⅞+ ⅜
32⅝	11⅛	ClarkOil .70	2.5 6 374 29 27½ 27½—1
34¼	25⅝	ClvClf 1.40	4.1 9 29 u34⅛ 34 34¼+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅝	ClvEl 1.92	11. 8 396 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅛
86¼	71	ClvEl pf7.40	9.8 z50 75¼ 75¼ 75¼
13¼	7	Clevepk .60	7.0 21 46 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
14¼	9⅜	Clorox .76	7.1 7 196 10⅝ 10½ 10¾+ ⅛
14⅞	8¾	CluettPe .60	6.2 6 120 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝
13	10⅛	CluettP pf1	9.4 12 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝+ ¼
16⅛	5½	Coachm .60	9.2 26 37 6½ 6¼ 6½+ ⅛
28¾	12⅝	CstlStGs .40	1.4 8 1063 28⅝ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
28⅝	17¾	CstSG pf1.83	6.6 146 28⅝ 27¾ 27¾— ¼
28⅛	14	CstSG pf1.19	4.3 4 28 28 28
8¾	5½	CocaBtl .44	6.8 9 92 6½ 6⅜ 6½+ ⅛
47¼	36½	CocaCl 1.96	5.0 13 1065 39⅝ 39⅛ 39¼— ⅜
23	19½	CldwBk s.80	3.9 8 46 21 20½ 20¾+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Coleco	193 4¾ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
21½	15⅜	ColgPal 1.08	6.5 8 760 16¾ 16 16½— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	CollAik .72	7.7 5 23 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜
18⅝	9⅛	CollinF .28	2.0 7 124 14 13⅞ 14
38	19	ColPen 1.40	5.9 5 190 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅝+ ⅜
44⅞	30½	ColtInd 2.50	5.4 6 142 u46½ 44⅞ 46¼+1½
95½	65½	Colt pf 4.25	4.3 5 u99 95½ 99 +3½
30½	25⅛	ColGas 2.44	7.9 8 225 u31 30½ 30⅞+ ½
27½	14¾	ColuPct .80e	3.2 5 1027 25⅛ 24⅝ 25 — ⅛
26⅝	20½	ColSOh 2.32	9.3 11 41 24⅞ 24½ 24⅞+ ¼
108	98	CSO pf10.52	10. z200 102¾ 102½ 102¾—1
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.4 4 26 25⅝ 25¾+ ¼
54	31⅝	CmbEn 2.20	4.4 9 410 51⅜ 50½ 50½— ½
17	9⅛	CmbEq .14b	1.0 207 13⅞ 13¼ 13¾— ⅛
28⅝	22⅝	CmwE 2.60	11. 8 2198 24⅛ 23⅞ 24¼+ ⅛
22⅛	18¾	CwE pf 1.90	9.7 5 19½ 19½ 19½— ⅛
23⅛	19⅞	CwE pf 2	9.7 10 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
98⅞	83½	CwE pf 8.38	9.5 55 88 88 88 +1
27⅞	25¼	CwE pf 2.37	9.2 11 25⅞ 25⅞ 25⅞+ ⅛
31	25¼	CwE pf 2.87	11. 1 27¼ 27¼ 27¼
100⅛	86	CwE pf 8.40	9.8 26 88⅛ 86 86 —2¼
49⅜	36⅜	Comsat 2.30	5.3 8 116 44 43¼ 43⅝— ⅜
22⅜	12⅛	CoPsyc .60	3.0 10 79 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ½
21¼	18⅛	ComPS 1.88	9.1 7 10 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝
48⅝	28⅛	Compgr .28	.8 11 229 37⅞ 37¼ 37¼— ⅜
17	9⅛	CompSci	13 400 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝
29⅜	23½	Cplvsn s	22 356 28¾ 27⅞ 28¼+1
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	7.3 4 30 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
31	21½	ConeMl 1.80	5.7 5 153 u31⅝ 30⅝ 31⅝+1¼
33⅞	16¼	Congolm 1	3.0 8 384 33½ 33¼ 33⅜— ⅛
39½	34⅝	ConnGn n1.32	3.5 6 57 38½ 38⅜ 38⅛+ ⅛
25¼	17	ConnM 2	8.3 19 33 24 23⅞ 24 + ⅛
18⅝	15⅜	CnnNG 1.60	9.2 10 2 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
41	24½	Conoco 1.70	4.4 7 604 38¾ 38½ 38⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅛	Conrac .80	4.9 96 16⅜ 15½ 16⅛+ ⅜
25	21	ConEd 2.44	9.9 6 213 24⅝ 24 24⅝+ ¼
80⅛	69½	ConE pf 6	7.6 2 78⅝ 78⅝ 78⅝
51½	45⅛	ConE pf 5	11. 23 46⅞ 46¾ 46⅝— ⅛
27	21	ConFds 1.60	6.9 7 140 23⅜ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
34	19⅝	CnsFrt 1.30	5.3 5 21 24⅞ 24½ 24⅝+ ⅛
44⅞	33¾	CnsNG 3	6.7 7 97 u44⅞ 44¼ 44⅝+ ½
115½	107	CnG pf10.96	9.9 z500 110½ 109½ 110½+ ¼
25¼	19	ConsPw 2.36	11. 6 705 22 21⅞ 21⅞
48½	40	CnPw pf4.50	10. z150 43 41½ 43 +1
84¼	69½	CnPw pf7.45	10. z70 73 72½ 72½—1½
26⅞	21½	CnPw pr2.50	10. 1 24 24 24
24¼	19½	CnPw pr2.23	10. 17 21½ 21⅜ 21⅜— ⅛
26½	21⅜	CnPw pf2.43	10. 7 23⅝ 22½ 23½— ⅛
97	80¼	CnPw pf 6	6.9 1 87½ 87½ 87½— ½
16¼	7⅝	ContAir .30e	2.2 5 1298 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅜+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	ContCop	86 7¼ 7⅛ 7¼
28⅝	22⅞	CntlCorp 2	7.7 5 136 26¼ 25⅞ 25⅞— ⅛
33⅛	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.20	7.7 8 200 28⅝ 28½ 28⅝+ ⅛
25¼	22	CntlGp pr 2	8.2 18 24¼ 24¼ 24¼+ ¼
32⅝	24¼	ContIll 1.44	5.1 6 511 28⅝ 27⅞ 28¼+ ⅜
17	14⅝	ContTel 1.36	8.1 8 321 17 16¾ 16⅞+ ⅛
44½	28⅝	CtlData .40	.9 7 731 43⅞ 43 43¼+ ⅜
51	43⅝	CnDt pf 4.50	9.5 z10 47½ 47½ 47½+ ⅝
30⅞	25½	Conwd 1.60	5.6 8 10 28⅝ 28 28⅝+ ⅜
8¼	3⅜	CookUn .07e	.9 12 210 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
58⅝	41½	Coopln 1.84	3.1 9 190 u59 58⅝ 59 + ⅜
35⅞	31⅝	CoopI pf2.90	8.0 21 u36¼ 35⅞ 36¼+ ⅜
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab .60	2.7 10 141 22⅝ 21⅝ 22 + ½
14⅝	10⅛	CoopTR .80	5.8 5 531 u17 14⅝ 15⅞+1⅝
16⅞	13⅛	CopT pf 1.25	7.4 14 u17 15 17 +1⅜
25	17⅜	Copelnd .84	4.2 8 44 20 19⅞ 20
22½	15⅜	Coppwd 1.36	7.1 5 17 19½ 19⅛ 19¼
6¾	3⅝	Cordura .40	8.4 9 90 5⅛ 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
16½	12⅝	Corein s .58	3.5 7 29 u16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅜
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.2 8 173 58½ 57⅝ 58½+ ⅜
32⅝	20½	CorrBlk 1.56	6.2 9 25 25¾ 25⅛ 25¼+ ⅛
26	16½	Cowles .90	4.1 18 7 22¼ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
64	43⅜	CoxBdct .72	1.1 11 8 64 64 64
13½	8⅝	Craig .50	5.9 15 25 8⅝ 8½ 8½
37	23	Crane 1.40b	4.1 8 96 34 33⅞ 34 + ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	CreditF .44	4.1 8 80 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝+ ⅛
34½	24	CrockN 2	5.9 5 273 34⅛ 33⅞ 34⅛+ ⅛
51	37	CrckN pf 3	5.9 10 51 50½ 50¾— ¼
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	8.2 57 27¼ 26½ 26¾— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	6.8 5 18 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
32	19¾	CrouHl 1.25	4.0 10 46 31¼ 31 31¼
35⅝	26½	CrwnCk	7 52 31⅝ 30⅝ 30⅞+ ⅛
43⅛	29⅝	CrwZel 2.10	5.7 8 125 37 36¼ 36⅞+ ⅜
49½	32	CrumF 2.08	4.3 5 956 48⅜ 47¾ 47⅞+ ⅛
19	10½	Culbro 1	9.1 2 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
42½	29⅞	CumEn 1.80	5.4 5 187 33⅝ 33 33⅝+ ⅜
13	8⅛	CunnDrg .32	2.9 8 11 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞+ ¼
12	10	Currinc 1.10	10. 4 32 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝
20½	11⅝	CurtW .80	5.2 7 74 15½ 15¼ 15⅜— ¼
27½	21⅜	CurtW A 2	8.7 2 23 23 23 — ¼
23	17½	Cyclp s .88	4.2 3 39 21¼ 20⅞ 21 — ⅛
38½	15¼	Cyprus .80b	2.2 10 149 36½ 36 36½+ ½
		— D—D—D —	
14¼	8½	DPF	4 66 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
8¾	4½	Damon .20	3.6 141 90 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	DanRiv 1	5.6 5 332 18 17½ 18 + ½
32⅝	25⅝	DanaCp 1.48	5.4 5 85 27½ 27¼ 27½
23¼	15	Daniel .26b	1.2 10 38 22⅞ 22½ 22½
49½	34½	Dartind 1.80	4.0 8 78 45 44½ 44¾+ ⅜
49½	34½	Dart pf 2	4.5 2 44½ 44½ 44½+ ⅜
73⅝	52⅛	DataGen	13 266 64½ 63¾ 64¼
49⅝	25⅝	DataTer .30	.8 12 61 36¾ 36¼ 36⅜+ ⅜
83	48	Datapnt	14 160 73¾ 71⅝ 72⅞+1⅞
18	13⅝	Davco .50b	3.2 4 65 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅛— ⅛
43	33¼	DaytHu 1.60	4.1 3 606 39⅞ 39½ 39⅝+ ⅛
18¼	14⅝	DaytPL 1.74	10. 9 355 16⅞ 16½ 16¾— ⅛
40	30¼	Deere 1.60	4.3 7 762 37⅝ 37 37¼+ ⅛
14½	12⅛	DelmP 1.38	11. 7 78 13⅛ 12⅞ 13
58	36½	DeltaA 1.20	2.8 6 1545 43¼ 42⅝ 43⅛+ ⅝
8½	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c	21 8 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
15¼	7⅛	Deltona	18 13 12 11⅞ 11⅞
21¾	17¾	DenMf s 1	5.1 7 227 20 19¾ 19⅞+ ⅛
24¼	17⅝	Dennys .88	4.8 6 67 18½ 18⅛ 18½+ ⅛
23¾	13¾	Dentsply .88	5.7 10 26 15½ 15⅜ 15½
16	10	DeSoto 1	8.2 9 28 12¼ 12 12⅛
16¾	13⅞	DetEd 1.60	11. 7 297 14⅜ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
74	59⅝	DetE pf5.50	8.2 7 67 67 67
97	81	DetE pf9.32	11. z30 86¾ 86½ 86½— ½
86¼	69	DetE pf7.68	10. z100 74½ 74½ 74½
83¾	67⅝	DetE pf7.45	10. z100 72½ 72½ 72½—1⅛
80½	66¼	DetE pf7.36	10. z100 72¼ 72¼ 72¼
27½	24¼	DE pfF2.75	11. 7 25 25 25 + ⅛
27⅝	24⅜	DE pfB 2.75	11. 3 25⅛ 25 25 + ⅛
24½	19⅜	DetE pr2.28	11. 14 20¾ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
24	16	Dexter 1	4.3 9 15 23⅜ 23⅛ 23⅛
14⅞	9	DiGior .56	4.7 7 108 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝
25	15½	DiGior pf.88	4.5 z70 19½ 19½ 19½
26½	15⅝	DialCp 1.20	5.6 7 15 21¾ 21½ 21½
40⅝	30	Dialnt 2.20b	5.8 8 36 37⅞ 37½ 37⅝
29⅛	19	DiamS 1.48	5.9 8 685 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅞+ ⅛
28	16⅝	Diebold .60	2.2 12 125 27½ 27 27½+ ⅜
58¼	44⅝	DigitalEq	15 941 56⅞ 55⅝ 56¼+1⅛
14⅞	7	Dillingm .52	4.6 5 97 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
34⅝	27½	Dillon 1.32b	3.9 11 43 34 33⅞ 34 + ⅛
47⅛	33	Disney .48	1.2 11 983 39⅝ 38⅝ 39⅜+ ⅜
5½	1⅝	Divrsidin	8 106 4 3⅞ 4
6½	2⅜	DivrsMtg	70 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
20½	13⅞	DrPeppr .68	4.6 12 540 14⅝ 14⅜ 14⅝+ ⅛
36	14	Documat	10 69 21⅛ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅛
42	34⅝	DmeM g s.32	203 36⅞ 35¼ 35½—1⅜
6½	3⅛	DonLJ .14	3.5 13 181 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
33¾	25½	Donnly 1	3.6 9 541 28 27⅝ 28 + ¼
22¼	11	Dorsey .75	4.4 6 73 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
57	39⅛	Dover 1.40	2.6 9 87 55 54½ 54¾
30⅝	8⅝	DowCh 1.40	5.0 7 1714 28⅛ 27⅝ 27⅞+ ⅛
39	31⅝	DowJn 1.44	4.1 11 61 35½ 35 35⅛+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.2 8 x18 30¾ 30½ 30½
52	35	Dresser 1	1.9 9 468 u52½ 51⅞ 52¼+ ⅜
17¼	14⅛	DrexB 1.60	9.9 7 16⅛ 16 16⅛
18⅝	10	Dreyfs .82e	4.6 8 2 18 18 18 — ⅛
45⅝	38⅝	duPont s 2	4.9 7 617 41 40¼ 40⅞+ ⅜
62¼	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50	8.2 8 55 55 55
21⅞	16½	DukeP 1.80	9.7 7 271 18⅝ 18⅜ 18½+ ⅛
88	68⅝	Duke pf8.75	9.1 2 74½ 74½ 74½— ½
97	79⅝	Duke pf8.20	9.3 z50 88½ 88½ 88½
92⅝	76	Duke pf7.80	9.4 z160 84½ 83 83
29½	26	Duke pf2.69	9.9 4 27¼ 27¼ 27¼
103½	102⅛	Duk pfN8.84	8.5 z460 103½ 103½ 103½
97	83½	Duke pf8.28	9.2 z50 90 90 90 — ⅞
38½	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.7 13 107 38⅛ 37⅝ 37⅞— ⅛
18	14¼	DuqLt 1.72	11. 12 114 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
26	20	Duq pfA2.10	10. z560 22¼ 20⅞ 20⅞—1½
23	18	Duq pf 2	10. z30 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
29½	24¼	Duq pf 2.75	11. z10 25⅞ 25⅞ 25⅞+ ⅜
11⅜	6	DutchB .16	1.5 17 10¾ 10⅝ 10¾
7¼	4⅝	DynAm .10a	2.0 6 66 5 4⅞ 5
		— E—E—E —	
37¼	24¾	EG&G .60	1.6 13 160 37 36⅝ 37 + ⅜
3½	2	EMI .18e	7.6 15 78 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜
35⅝	21	E Sys 1.20	3.8 10 15 31⅞ 31⅜ 31¾+ ¼
25⅝	19	EagleP .88	4.1 7 43 21⅝ 21⅛ 21¼
27⅝	17⅝	Easco 1.20	5.9 6 26 20⅝ 20¼ 20¼— ¼
15⅝	7	EastAir	4 1245 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅜
25¾	22½	EsAir pf2.69	12. 19 23⅝ 22⅞ 23 — ⅛
24	13	EastGF .92	4.2 12 533 21⅞ 21⅝ 21¾
16¾	13¼	EastUtl 1.60	11. 8 25 14⅝ 14 14⅝+ ⅛
68⅛	52⅝	EsKod 2.40	4.5 9 1580 54⅝ 53⅝ 53⅞+ ¼
41½	33	Eaton 2.58	6.2 5 63 u41⅞ 40½ 41⅝+1
40	34	Eaton pf1.19	2.8 1 u42 42 42 +2
18⅞	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.8 11 113 16½ 16 16 — ½
33¾	23½	EckrdJk .80	2.3 11 41 27⅝ 27¼ 27⅜+ ⅛
35	24⅝	EdisBr 1.32	4.8 7 34 27⅞ 27¼ 27⅝+ ⅛
26⅛	14	Edwrd .60a	3.9 4 19 15¼ 14⅞ 15¼+ ½
22½	13⅝	ElPaso 1.32	6.1 7 578 21¾ 21¼ 21½— ¼
24⅞	21	EPG dpf2.35	10. 4 23⅝ 23½ 23½— ⅛
12⅝	8⅞	ElcorCp .20	1.7 9 24 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝
12⅞	5⅛	ElecAssc	11 50 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅜+ ½
24⅞	15⅝	EDS 1	4.5 13 34 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛— ⅛
8½	3¼	ElMeMg	5 157 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
11¼	7⅝	EMM pf.25k	3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
28⅝	17½	Elgin 1.60	6.6 7 73 24⅛ 23⅞ 24½— ⅛
6⅜	3⅛	Elixir	4 37 3⅜ 3⅛ 3¼+ ⅛
51¼	24⅜	Eltra 1.48	2.9 11 1 51⅛ 51⅛ 51⅛+ ⅛
39¼	32¼	EmrsEl 1.44	4.2 11 213 34⅝ 34 34⅝+ ½
28¼	16⅛	EmryA 1	4.6 16 80 22¼ 21½ 21¾+ ¼
45	38¼	Emhart 2.40	6.6 6 204 36⅝ 36¼ 36½+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	EmpDs 1.40	10. 7 10 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
25½	13⅝	EmpGas 1.50	2.1 8 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼— ¼
39¾	22¾	EngMC 1.50	4.4 6 410 34⅞ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛
16⅝	13⅞	EnnisB s.56	3.4 7 23 16¼ 16 16¼— ⅛
26¼	16⅜	Ensrch 1.36	5.4 16 381 25½ 25 25⅛+ ⅛
109⅝	102⅝	Ens pf 10.32	10. z50 103½ 103½ 103½
18	14⅛	Entex .80	4.6 7 297 17½ 17 17⅝+ ⅛
28½	16	Envrtec 1	5.1 15 94 20 19½ 19⅝— ⅜
27	20⅝	Equifx 2.20	9.2 8 16 24 23⅞ 24 + ⅜
13	10⅛	Equimk .96	8.9 6 78 11 10¾ 10¾
26½	22⅝	Eqmk pf2.31	9.8 7 23½ 23½ 23½
20½	17¼	EquitG s1.64	8.0 6 76 20½ 20¼ 20½
21½	16⅛	EqtLf 2	10. 18 43 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ¼
30⅝	23⅛	Esmrk 1.84	7.5 6 112 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝+ ⅛
19¼	8½	Esquire .70	3.8 6 17 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅜+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	EssexCh .70	5.3 6 47 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
23½	9⅝	Estrlin .80	3.3 8 130 u24⅛ 23¾ 24 + ⅜
28½	19⅞	Ethyl 1.35	4.7 6 152 u28¾ 28 28⅝+1¼
72	51	Ethyl pf2.40	3.3 1 u72¾ 72¾ 72¾+2¾
25⅞	16	EvanP 1.20a	5.5 5 66 21⅞ 21½ 21⅝— ⅛
14⅞	13	Evan pf1.40	11. 10 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜+ ⅛
19	18½	Evan pf2.10	11. 6 18¾ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
35	23½	ExCelO 1.90	6.1 6 138 31⅜ 31 31⅜+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅛	Exclsr 1.73e	9.8 6 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
55¾	45⅞	Exxon 4	7.3 8 1242 54⅞ 54⅝ 54⅝— ⅛
		— F—F—F —	
28½	22	FMC 1.40	4.8 6 143 u28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅞+ ⅜
37½	31½	FMC pf 2.25	6.0 10 37⅜ 37⅛ 37⅜+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅜	Fabrge .40	4.5 8 71 9 8⅞ 8⅞
8	5	FabriCtr .24	4.5 4 23 5⅜ 5¼ 5⅜
6⅝	3⅝	FacetEnt	79 8 5½ 5⅜ 5½+ ⅛
28½	25	Fairchd s 1	3.3 6 266 u29⅞ 28½ 29⅞+1½
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF .76	8.1 18 3 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
11	8⅝	Fairmtpf 1	10. z100 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
19½	11⅛	FrWstFn	4 13 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	FarahMf	69 3⅝ 3⅜ 3½+ ⅛
7½	4	Fedders	35 120 5¼ 5 5¼
46¼	31⅛	FedCo 2.40	6.0 5 6 40¼ 40 40 — ¼
29⅝	21	FedExpr	9 72 23 22⅝ 22⅞
20¼	15⅝	FdMog s1.08	6.1 5 74 17¾ 17¼ 17¾+ ¼
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	6.9 6 840 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅝+ ⅛
29¾	18½	FedPB .90	3.6 22 56 24⅞ 24½ 24⅞+ ½
17¾	12⅛	FdSignl s.80	5.0 7 4 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
39⅝	28⅝	FedDSt 1.70	5.9 7 726 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅞— ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	Ferro 1.20	5.4 6 713 22½ 22¼ 22¼+ ⅜
13	7	FidFin .60	5.0 4 57 12¼ 12 12 — ⅛
35⅝	29½	FidUni 2.80	8.7 6 15 32⅝ 32 32⅛+ ⅛
37¾	22⅝	Fidcst 1.40a	4.7 5 77 29⅞ 29½ 29½— ⅛
18½	9	Filmwy .20b	1.2 11 421 16⅝ 15⅞ 16⅛
10½	8⅝	Filmwy pf wi	45 10¼ 9⅞ 10¼— ⅛
14	10	FinCpA .50	3.8 5 10 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
19½	11⅝	FinSBar 1	5.8 5 27 17¼ 16⅞ 17¼+ ⅛
45½	21¼	FinlFed 1.20	3.6 6 44 33½ 33 33½+ ½
14¼	11¼	Firestn 1.10	8.9 501 12¾ 12¼ 12¼+ ¼
21⅛	14	FtChrt .80	4.1 6 399 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅛	FstChic 1.20	6.9 5 625 17¾ 17¼ 17½+ ⅛
39¾	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	4.1 8 193 38¼ 37¾ 38 + ⅜
38⅝	31¼	FtInBn 1.40	3.8 8 122 36⅝ 36⅜ 36⅝+ ⅛
17	8	FstMiss .40	2.4 28 120 15⅝ 15½ 15½
32¾	25	FstNBo 2	6.5 5 163 31⅛ 30⅝ 30¾+ ⅜
25½	21	FNStBn 2.20	9.0 6 11 24⅝ 24 24⅝+ ⅛
17⅞	12⅝	FstPa 1.32	9.5 8 98 14 13¾ 13⅞+ ⅛
3¾	1⅝	FstPa wt	52 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	FlPaMtg	7 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
17	10½	FtUnRl 1.20	7.7 16 97 15¾ 15⅝ 15½— ⅛
7⅜	6⅛	FtVaBk .50	6.7 6 40 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ⅛
29¾	22½	FtWisc 1.88	7.0 5 13 27 26⅞ 27 + ⅛
36	19⅝	FischM 1.40	6.0 6 10 23½ 23⅜ 23½+ ⅛
15½	7⅞	FishFds .60	6.2 49 [illegible] 9⅝ 9¾+ ¼
18¾	13¼	FishrScl .52	3.0 7 51 [illegible] 16⅞ 17⅛+ ½
16¾	7⅛	FleetEnt .52	5.7 5 156 [illegible] 9⅛ 9⅛
23½	15½	Fleming .90	5.2 7 20 17½ 17⅛ 17¼+ ⅛
25¼	13	FlexiV .80	4.8 5 141 16½ 16 16½+ ⅜
15	13⅞	FlexiV pf1.61	.2 8 14 13⅞ 14
49⅛	25¼	Flntkt 1.40b	2.9 8 1319 48¼ 47 47⅞— ⅜
62	33½	Flint pf 2.25	3.6 3 u63 62 62 +1
60½	38¼	FlaECst	11 38 u63 60 60½+ ¾
48⅛	21½	FlaGas 1.64	3.4 11 316 48 47⅞ 48
29⅛	25⅛	FlaPL 2.40	9.0 7 905 26⅝ 26⅝ 26¾+ ⅛
33¾	27¼	FlaPow 2.76	9.2 7 55 30⅛ 29⅞ 30⅛+ ⅛
35⅜	20⅞	FlaStl 1.60	4.7 4 3 34 33⅞ 34
56	29⅝	Fluor 1.50	2.7 10 118 55¼ 54⅝ 55 + ⅛
37¾	36⅛	Fluor wi	10 37¼ 37¼ 37¼+ ¼
23¼	16¼	FooteC 1.40	7.2 7 29 19⅝ 19½ 19½+ ¼
48⅞	39	FordM 4	9.5 3 950 42 41½ 42 + ½
23½	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	6.6 5 265 23½ 22¾ 23½+1
37⅝	27⅜	FMK pf1.80	4.9 6 37 36⅞ 37 +1
14⅛	12⅝	FtDear 1.24	9.5 15 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
47⅛	35½	FrtHow 1.32	3.0 10 87 44 43⅝ 44
24	19⅛	FosWh s	9 327 23 22⅛ 22½— ⅜
19¼	5⅝	Fotomat .50	5.7 19 777 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
44¾	24⅛	FourPhs	11 137 32¼ 31¾ 32¼+1¼
14½	8¼	FoxStaP .68	7.5 6 17 9¼ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
44⅞	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	2.9 10 14 41⅝ 41¼ 41½— ⅛
11¾	5⅛	FrankM .30	3.4 5 133 8⅞ 8⅝ 8¾— ⅛
37⅜	30	FrptMn s	13 582 u38⅞ 37⅛ 38⅛+1¼
20	11	Frigtrn .22	1.8 9 71 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅛
40	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	7.4 5 104 33⅛ 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅛
14	7½	Fuqua .44	3.5 4 300 12⅝ 12⅜ 12½— ⅛
15½	12⅛	Fuqa pf1.25	8.5 8 14⅜ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —	
15⅝	9⅞	GAF .68	6.5 5 146 10⅝ 10⅜ 10½+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	GAF pf 1.20	8.1 13 15 14¾ 14⅞+ ⅛
32⅞	23¾	GATX 2	6.1 8 151 32⅝ 32⅜ 32⅝+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅛	GCA .20	.7 17 148 27⅞ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅜
14	6⅜	GDV	4 97 11¾ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	GF Eqp	9 19 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼
21⅞	12¼	GK Tec 1.10	4.9 11 581 u22⅝ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅝
26½	20	GK pf 1.94	7.2 241 u27⅛ 26½ 27⅛+ ⅞
4	1⅜	GMR Pr	31 15 3⅛ 3 3⅛
38⅛	23⅜	GamSk 1.50	5.1 6 1 29⅜ 29⅜ 29⅜
50⅝	39⅛	Gannett 1.76	4.1 13 303 43¼ 43 43⅛
15⅝	6⅜	GenStr .38	5.2 4 140 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Garfink 1.24	6.0 6 23 20½ 20 20⅛+ ½
15⅞	12⅝	GosSvc 1.28	8.0 6 34 u16 15⅝ 16 + ⅛
9	6	Gatewy .60	7.2 4 54 8⅜ 8⅛ 8⅜+ ⅛
47¾	23¾	GearhtO .32	.8 19 69 38⅞ 38⅜ 38⅝+ ⅜
34⅞	23	Gelco 1	3.3 9 297 30½ 30¼ 30⅝— ⅛
25	20¼	GemCo	8 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
17½	13½	Gemln 1.80	11. 11 16½ 16⅜ 16⅜— ⅛
11⅞	9⅝	GAInv 1.22e	10. 20 11¼ 11⅛ 11¼
63¼	29⅛	GnAmO .60b	1.0 29 110 60⅝ 59 60½+ ¼
17¾	14	GnBcsh .80	4.9 4 23 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼— ⅜
9½	6⅛	GnCare s	11 143 u 9⅝ 8½ 9⅛+1⅛
23⅛	18	GCinma s.56	2.7 8 73 21 20¾ 21 + ⅛
37½	27¼	GDyn s 1.20	3.7 582 32⅛ 31½ 32⅛+1⅛
59	50	GDyn pf4.25	8.3 2 51½ 51 51 —1
57⅝	45⅛	GenEl 2.80	5.4 9 1123 52 51½ 51⅞+ ⅜
36½	28⅛	GnFds 2	6.2 7 116 32⅝ 31⅞ 32¼+ ½
37½	21⅞	GnGth 1.54e	4.2 26 48 36⅞ 36½ 36½— ½
18⅝	9⅛	GnHost .70	3.9 8 22 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
45⅝	22½	GnInst .60	1.4 9 358 44 43⅜ 43⅝+ ⅛
45¾	31	GnInstr pf 3	6.9 2 43¾ 43¾ 43¾+ ⅛
21½	10⅛	GenMed .44	4.0 8 13 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
34¼	23⅛	GnMills 1.16	4.8 8 433 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
66½	53⅛	GMot 6.15e	11. 4 1230 57⅞ 57 57⅜+ ⅜
69½	59	GMot pf 5	8.2 12 61½ 61 61 — ½
16¾	9⅛	GnPort .80	5.0 5 755 16 15⅝ 15⅞+ ⅜
19⅛	8¼	GPU 1.40e	14. 4 428 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝
14	5	GnRefr	68 158 11⅝ 11⅛ 11½— ⅛
34¾	24⅝	GnSignl 1	2.9 11 286 u35 34½ 34⅞+ ⅜
11	6⅛	GnSteel .40b	4.2 8 19 10 9½ 9⅝— ⅛
32⅛	26⅞	GTE 2.48	8.4 7 1245 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
28⅛	24	GTE pf 2.48	9.6 3 25¾ 25½ 25¾+ ⅛
15½	12⅛	GTFl pf1.30	9.9 z100 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
31⅛	20	GTire 1.50	6.9 5 331 21¾ 21⅛ 21⅞+ ⅜
6⅞	3¾	Genesco	42 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛
21⅛	18⅝	Gensf g s1.20	68 19⅞ 19⅛ 19¼
26½	21	GenuPt s.88	3.8 11 140 23 22⅝ 22⅞— ⅛
32½	24	GaPac 1.10	4.1 9 357 26⅞ 26¼ 26⅜— ⅛
34¼	34	GaPac pfBwi	117 34⅜ 34⅛ 34¼
24⅞	23	GaPw pf2.56	10. 7 24½ 24⅜ 24½+ ⅛
27⅜	22⅝	GaPw pf2.52	10. 6 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅝+ ⅜
29⅞	24⅝	GaPw pf2.75	10. 2 26⅜ 26⅜ 26⅜
37½	21¼	Geosrc .80	2.2 10 59 37 36⅛ 36⅝+ ½
34	24	GerbPd 1.62	6.5 8 273 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅞— ⅛
56⅞	33	Getty 1.40	2.6 10 495 54⅝ 54 54 — ¼
18½	17⅜	Getty pf1.20	6.7 5 18 18 18
10⅝	6⅜	GiantPC .60	7.2 11 27 8⅜ 8¼ 8¼
16½	10¼	GibrFn .60	4.4 6 67 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
21¼	12⅝	GidLew 1	5.1 4 176 19⅝ 19 19 — ⅜
16⅝	12	GiffHil s .92	6.7 5 x16 14 13¾ 13¾— ⅛
33	23⅝	Gillette 1.72	6.9 7 1167 25⅛ 24 24⅞+ ¾
12¼	6⅛	Ginosinc .20	2.7 5 111 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅜
25⅝	14	GleasW .80	4.0 5 x17 20 19⅞ 20 + ⅛
24	10⅞	GlobMar .20	.9 10 165 23 22 22 — ⅛
17	10⅝	GldWFn .50	3.3 7 771 15 14½ 15 + ⅜
22⅝	16⅞	Gdrich 1.44	6.7 4 125 21¾ 21¼ 21⅝
10½	8⅝	Gdrich pf.97	10. z400 9½ 9½ 9½— ⅛
18⅞	15	Goodyr 1.20	8.1 5 583 16⅛ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ¼
23⅞	16⅞	GordJw .60	2.7 4 68 22½ 22 22½+ ½
34¼	22⅞	Gould 1.72	6.5 8 172 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝
32⅝	25⅝	Grace 2.05	6.8 6 998 30⅛ 28¾ 30 + ⅜
38	31	Grainer .92	2.7 10 x8 34 33⅝ 33⅞+ ⅛
17¼	10⅞	GraniteV 1	8.3 96 12¼ 11⅞ 12 + ¼
19⅝	11⅞	GrayDr .80	6.5 7 26 12¼ 12⅛ 12¼+ ⅛
10⅝	5	GtAtPc	95 9⅞ 9⅝ 9¾+ ⅛
25½	22⅝	GtLkInt wi	34 25 24⅝ 24¾— ¼
27⅝	21⅞	GNIrn 2.25e	9.0 9 22 25⅛ 24⅞ 25 + ⅛
38¼	29⅝	GtNoNk 1.40	4.2 7 135 33⅝ 33¼ 33¼— ¼
26⅝	16⅝	GtWFin s.84	3.6 6 738 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½
15⅝	11	Greyh 1.04	6.9 11 1121 15⅝ 14⅞ 15¼+ ⅜
2⅝	5-16	Greyhnd wt	553 1½ 1⅜ 1½+ ⅛
11⅞	7¾	GrowG .44b	4.6 6 38 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3½	GthRty	280 5⅝ 5 5⅛— ⅛
24⅞	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	6.6 10 57 18⅝ 17⅞ 18¼+ ½
12⅝	11¼	Guardin s.32	2.5 7 14 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
16⅝	11¼	GlfWstn .75	4.6 4 1793 u16⅝ 16¼ 16¼
71¼	66	GlfW pf5.75	8.7 4 66½ 66 66
78	55⅝	GlfW pf3.87	4.9 2 u78⅝ 78 78⅝+ ⅝
36⅛	28⅝	GlfW pf2.50	7.0 151 35⅞ 35⅜ 35⅝+ ⅛
28¼	22¼	GulfOil 2.05	7.6 5 1206 27 26¾ 26⅞
15⅞	8⅛	GulfRes .32	2.3 7 80 14½ 14 14⅛— ¼
21½	14⅛	GulfR pf1.30	6.6 7 19¾ 19⅝ 19¾
20½	15¼	GulfR pf1.60	8.3 14 20 19¼ 19¼— ⅜
14⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt 1.36	10. 8 432 13⅝ 13 13⅛
59	53½	GlfSU pf5.08	10. z70 50 d50 50 —3½
23½	12⅝	GulfUtd .96	4.2 10 1742 23 21⅞ 23 +1⅛
14	6	Gulton .40	3.1 8 41 13⅝ 13 13 — ⅛
		— H—H—H —	
4⅝	2⅜	HMW	6 10 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
47⅜	32¾	HackW 4	8.4 9 4 u47⅞ 47⅝ 47⅝+ ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Haloca	4 74 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
31	22	HallFB 1.24	4.8 10 19 26 25⅞ 25⅞— ⅛
75⅜	58⅝	Hallibt 1.80	2.4 11 692 74⅛ 73⅝ 73⅞
26⅞	17½	HamrP 1.40	6.6 5 49 21⅜ 21¼ 21¼— ⅜
17	14	HanJS 1.51e	9.9 29 15⅝ 15⅜ 15¼
21½	17¾	HanJI 1.84a	9.4 28 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
24¼	10⅛	Hndlmn 1	8.7 5 33 11⅝ 11⅝ 11½
23⅝	14¼	HandyH .60	2.8 11 37 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½— ⅛
41¼	28⅝	Hanna 1.80	4.7 9 22 38½ 38¼ 38⅝+ ⅛
41¼	26	HarBrJ 1.44	4.0 10 12 36⅞ 36⅜ 36⅛— ⅛
17	8¼	Hardees .24	1.7 6 165 14⅛ 13⅞ 13⅞— ⅛
25⅝	11¾	Harnish 1	4.2 25 2553 24 23⅛ 23⅞+1
40½	15⅝	Harrah .50	2.3 11 80 22 21⅞ 21⅞+ ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	HarrBk 2	6.0 7 126 33½ 32⅞ 33¼+ ⅜
37	25⅛	Harris .60	2.2 12 474 27⅞ 26⅞ 27
36⅞	28	Harsco 1.80	6.1 6 20 29⅝ 29¼ 29⅝+ ½
16	10	HartSM .88	7.3 5 99 12⅛ 12 12
27¾	16⅝	HarteHk .56	2.5 12 55 22⅝ 22 22½+ ⅜
14¼	7	HartfZd .40b	4.2 5 54 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
16½	14⅛	HattSe 1.50	10. 10 29 15 15 15 — ⅛
28¼	23⅜	HwlIEl 2.24	8.8 7 13 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ¼
26¼	13⅜	HayesA 1.28	8.3 17 16 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅜
17¼	10¼	Hazeltn .60	3.8 7 124 16½ 15⅝ 15⅞+ ⅜
27⅜	15	HeathTec	5 66 26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅝+1⅛
14½	8½	Hecks .30	2.2 8 x247 13⅝ 13¼ 13½+ ⅛
17½	4⅝	HeclaM	8 405 14⅝ 13½ 13¾— ⅜
37½	20	HellmB s	11 69 u38 36½ 37 — ⅛
44¼	34½	HeinzH 2	5.3 8 42 37⅝ 37⅜ 37⅝+ ⅛
34¾	27½	Heinz pf1.70	5.9 1 29 29 29 + ½
10⅝	6⅜	HeleneC	7 16 7⅛ 7 7 + ⅛
34	16	Hellrint 1.20	3.8 10 163 31⅞ 31⅜ 31¾+ ⅜
60⅝	35¼	HelmrP .48	.8 13 24 59 58⅝ 59 + ⅝
2⅜	1⅜	HemCap	10 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
8¼	7⅝	HemInc .66e	8.3 5 8 8 8
21⅝	14½	Hercules 1.10	5.5 7 740 20 19⅝ 20 + ½
23¼	17⅜	Hershy 1.30	6.4 6 39 20⅝ 20 20⅜+ ⅜
13¼	7	Hesston	56 10 9½ 9⅝— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Hestn pf1.60	9.8 2 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅜— ⅛
31⅞	25⅛	Heublin 1.52	5.7 8 94 27 26⅝ 26¾
49⅞	46⅝	HewltPk s.40	.9 15 180 47⅝ 46⅜ 46⅝— ⅛
11⅜	5½	HghVlt .10	1.1 12 22 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
37⅞	25¼	Hillenbd 1.08	3.2 7 6 34½ 34⅛ 34⅛— ⅛
35⅝	22	Hilton 1	3.4 9 304 29⅝ 29⅜ 29⅜— ⅛
23¼	15⅜	Hobart 1.20	6.7 7 31 18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
32⅝	15⅛	Holiday .66	3.4 9 639 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅜
48	24⅛	HldyA .85t	2.9 29 29 29
28	15	HollyS	77 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ¼
11⅛	9⅝	HmeG pf1.10	11. 23 10⅛ 10 10⅛
40	27	Homst 1.20a	3.8 9 207 32⅝ 31⅞ 32
30⅛	22	Honda .37e	1.5 22 21 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅝+ ⅛
75⅝	59⅛	Honwll 2.60	3.8 7 723 69⅝ 69 69⅛
25½	18⅝	HoovU 1.24	6.2 6 41 20⅛ 20 20 + ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Horizon	661 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+ ⅛
35	24⅞	HospCp .50	1.5 12 291 33⅜ 32½ 33⅛+ ⅜
27	13	HostIntl .60	3.5 6 23 17⅝ 17 17⅛+ ⅛
33½	21⅞	HougM 1.40	4.3 7 1 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝
8⅝	5⅛	HousFb .36	6.0 17 130 6⅛ 6 6
21¼	16⅛	HoushF 1.45	7.3 6 450 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞—
47	37⅝	HouF pf2.37	5.3 29 44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝+ ⅛
33⅝	26⅝	Housin 2.16	7.8 7 169 30⅛ 29⅝ 30⅛+ ⅜
37⅞	19⅛	HousNG 1.10	3.5 9 1041 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅜
17	9	HowdJn .44	3.2 8 1093 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝— ⅛
19¾	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.64	8.7 11 21 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
21	16⅛	HudMn g.30e	16 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
21	8⅛	Huffy .48	3.7 9 104 18⅝ 18 18½— ⅛
59⅜	37⅝	HughsTl .92	1.5 11 x579 u60⅛ 59⅞ 59⅞+ ⅜
33½	14¼	Human .75	2.2 14 473 u34 32⅝ 33⅝+ ⅜
24⅝	21⅞	Humn pf2.50	11. 35 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
17⅛	10⅝	HuntCh .40	3.0 9 55 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
16½	9⅛	HuntIR	18 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
24	13	HuttEF .80	4.5 4 99 18 17⅝ 17¾+ ⅜
15	9⅝	Huyck .72	5.3 10 55 13⅝ 13 13 — ⅛
		— I—I—I —	
32½	22⅝	IC Ind 1.84	7.0 5 89 26½ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
51	39⅜	IC In pf3.50	8.2 14 42⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝
8	4	ICN	178 5¼ 5 5 — ¼
47⅜	36	INACp 3	6.4 5 220 47⅛ 46⅝ 47⅛+ ½
26⅛	23	INA pf 1.90	7.3 3 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
18¼	15⅝	INAIn 1.62	9.6 22 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.9 32 186 12⅛ 12 12
22½	15⅝	IUInt pf1.25	6.6 1 19 19 19 — ¼
17¾	13⅜	IUInt pf1.36	8.5 1 16 16 16
27	24	IdahoP 2.40	9.4 10 52 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅝
25⅜	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	6.5 6 248 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝—
8⅛	4	IdealT	36 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
25½	20	IllPowr 2.28	10. 8 1290 22 21⅝ 21⅝+ ¼
46⅝	38⅝	IlPow pf3.78	9.7 z40 39 39 39 — ⅛
54⅛	48	IlPow pf4.47	9.5 z400 48 d47 47 —2
29½	20⅜	ITW 1	3.8 8 21 26⅝ 25⅞ 26 + ⅛
25⅛	15	ImplCp 1	4.2 5 129 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
22¼	16⅜	INCO .40	2.0 76 424 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝+ ⅛
7¼	5⅝	IncCap	5 7 7 7
113¾	103	IndIM pf 12	11. z20 106 106 106 + ¼
23½	19⅛	IndlM pf2.15	10. 61 21¾ 20⅞ 21⅛+1
24⅝	20⅛	IndIM pf2.25	10. 3 22⅜ 22 22⅛— ⅛
28⅝	25	IndlGas 2.40	8.4 5 3 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
24¾	21⅛	IndlPL 2.12	9.3 7 29 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅝+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	IndlNat 1.44	7.4 5 87 u19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝— ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	Inexco .14	.7 22 210 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
63	44¼	IngerR 3.16	6.1 7 955 52⅛ 51⅜ 52⅛+ ⅜
44	30⅝	IngR pf 2.35	6.9 81 34¼ 33⅞ 34¼+ ⅜
16⅞	11⅝	IngrTec .54	3.6 8 5 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
41	33½	InldStl 2.80a	7.9 5 380 35⅞ 35⅜ 35⅝— ⅛
16¼	11⅛	Insilco .94b	7.3 6 51 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
18⅝	13½	Inslic pf1.25	7.8 5 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	InstInvTr	40 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
29⅝	13⅝	Integon .44a	1.5 12 770 29⅞ 28 29 — ⅛
22½	18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.5 21 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
44⅞	34	Interco 2.40	5.9 6 98 40½ 40⅛ 40⅝+ ⅛
27⅞	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	8.1 11 17 27⅛ 26⅝ 27 + ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	IntAlum .60	4.5 7 162 13⅝ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
80	68	IBM s 3.44	4.9 13 2716 70 69⅝ 69¾+ ⅛
27⅝	20	IntFlav .80	3.8 13 202 21¼ 20⅞ 21 + ¼
44⅞	31⅝	IntHarv 2.30	5.7 5 447 40½ 39⅞ 40⅛+ ½
49¼	34	IntMin 3	6.1 8 570 u49½ 48⅝ 49¼+ ⅜
23½	17	IntMult 1.20	5.9 6 49 20⅝ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ⅛
49¾	35⅛	IntPapr 2.20	5.2 5 456 42⅝ 42⅛ 42⅜+ ⅛
16	8¼	IntRectf .25	1.8 7 34 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅜— ⅛
34⅝	26⅝	IntTT 2.20	7.9 6 1437 28 27¾ 27⅞
56¾	44⅝	IntTT pfJ 4	8.6 3 46⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝— ⅛
55⅝	44	IntTT pfK 4	8.7 90 46 45⅞ 46
41¾	32⅝	IntTT pf2.25	6.5 11 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝+ ⅛
58¾	47½	IntTT pf4.50	9.0 21 50½ 50⅛ 50⅛— ¼
22¼	15	Intrpce 1.30	6.3 5 11 20¾ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
86¾	60⅛	Intrpce pf 5	6.2 1 80⅝ 80⅝ 80⅝+ ⅛
39¼	30⅝	IntpGp 1.60b	4.2 8 12 37⅝ 37 37⅝+ ⅜
14	13⅝	IntstPw 1.50	10. 7 8 15 14⅞ 15
22⅞	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.5 6 133 20⅝ 19⅞ 20⅝+ ⅜
17⅛	13⅝	IowaEl 1.50	10. 7 18 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
22	18⅛	IowlIG 2	9.9 7 21 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ⅛
28	22⅝	IowaPL 2.52	10. 7 8 25⅛ 25 25⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	9.3 7 14 22⅛ 22 22 — ⅛
8	4⅛	IpcoHp .12	2.0 72 6⅛ 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
32⅝	14	ItekCp	13 111 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛
37½	8⅛	ItelCp .80	8.0 3 946 10⅛ 9⅝ 10 — ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Itel pf 1.44	14. 135 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅜
		— J—J—J —	
28¼	19⅛	JmesF 1.40	6.3 10 4 22½ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
14½	6⅝	Jamsw .08b	.9 4 18 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
19½	14¼	Jantzen 1	6.4 5 19 15¾ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ¼
13⅛	9⅝	JapnF 1.59e	16. 164 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
38	29	JeffPlt 1.20	3.5 9 61 34½ 34⅛ 34⅝— ⅛
44	29¼	JerC pf 4	11. z10 35¾ 35⅝ 35⅝— ⅜
101	69⅜	JerC pf 9.36	12. z10 77½ 77½ 77½
88¼	59	JerC pf 8.12	12. z1120 69½ 68½ 69½+1
87½	59	JerC pf 7.88	13. z20 63 63 63
122	95½	JerC pf13.50	13. z130 108 107¼ 107¼— ⅝
118	84⅛	JerC pf 11	11. z110 98 97 97 —1
25¼	16⅛	JerC pf 2.18	12. 1 19 19 19 + ⅛
26⅞	19	JewelC 1.68	6.5 7 215 26 25⅝ 25¾+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Jewelcor	5 26 3¼ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
34⅝	22½	JhnMan 1.92	7.3 6 1028 26½ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ⅜
64⅝	60	JnMn pf5.40	8.5 231 63½ 63⅛ 63¼+ ⅛
89	67⅛	JohnJn 2	2.8 17 263 72⅝ 72¼ 72½+ ⅜
12	5½	JohnEF	17 84 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
31⅛	21⅜	JohnCn 1.10	4.0 7 44 27½ 26⅞ 27¼+ ⅜
39⅝	28¼	JohnC pf 2	5.6 7 35⅝ 35 35⅛+ ⅜
16⅛	11⅛	JonLgn .60	4.9 7 11 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅛
37½	27¾	Jorgen 1.30	4.2 5 1 31¼ 31¼ 31¼
23⅝	16¾	Jostens 1	4.8 10 40 20⅝ 20⅝ 20¾+ ⅛
38½	27½	JoyMfg 1.72	5.2 9 341 33½ 32⅞ 33⅛+ ⅜
		— K—K—K —	
81	47½	KLM 1.35r	2.5 7 15 54 53½ 54 +1⅛
29⅛	22¼	K mart .84	3.3 9 512 25¾ 25⅛ 25¾+ ⅝
21½	16¼	KaisrAl 1.20	6.6 4 2357 18½ 18¼ 18¼
73	58	KaiAl pf4.12	6.8 2 61 61 61
29⅛	18⅛	KaisCe 1.40	5.1 5 213 28 27⅝ 27⅝— ½
23⅝	16¼	KaiC pf1.37	6.1 17 22½ 22¼ 22½
63½	44	KaiC pf 2.50	4.1 2 60⅝ 60⅝ 60⅝—1⅛
41½	17⅜	KaisrSt 1.50	3.8 16 236 40 39⅝ 40
8⅝	6½	KaneMil .28	3.6 8 55 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
19½	12¼	Kaneb .70	4.0 9 309 17⅝ 17¼ 17⅝
29⅝	24	KCtyPL 2.66	10. 7 65 26⅝ 26⅜ 26½+ ⅛
50	44	KCPL pf4.50	9.1 z40 49½ 49½ 49½+1⅛
25⅛	21½	KCPL pf2.20	9.6 3 23 23 23 — ⅛
30⅝	17½	KCSoln .90	3.2 7 25 28 27⅝ 28 + ⅜
21	17¼	KanGE 1.90	11. 11 87 18⅛ 18 18
23⅛	18⅛	KanNb 1.48b	6.5 8 31 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
22½	19	KanPL 1.96	9.7 8 24 20⅜ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
28⅜	23⅝	KaPL pf2.32	9.4 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
26½	21⅛	KaPL pf2.23	9.2 6 24¼ 24 24⅛+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	KatyInd	4 127 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
27⅛	16⅝	Katy pf1.46	6.6 13 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	KaufBr .24	2.4 8 1523 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
17½	14⅛	Kauf pf1.50	9.2 11 16½ 16¼ 16¼
19¼	11	Keene .40	2.5 5 34 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝
16⅞	6⅝	Keller .30b	1.8 10 399 16¼ 15 16¼+1¼
24⅝	17	Kellogg 1.32	6.6 10 236 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Kellwd 1.12	9.5 9 37 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
45½	29⅝	Kenmtl 1.32	3.2 8 41 41¾ 41⅜ 41⅝— ⅛
29	19	Kennct 1	4.2 16 817 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
22	17⅝	KyUtil 2.04	9.5 7 34 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½
17¼	11⅛	KerrGls .44	3.5 6 59 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅛
59⅞	41⅞	KerrM 1.55	2.8 11 245 56⅝ 55⅛ 55⅝— ⅜
17¼	9⅝	KeysCon	12 7 13⅛ 13 13 — ⅜
18⅝	17	Keysint s.48	2.6 11 60 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
38¼	27⅝	KiddeW 1.60	4.7 5 53 34½ 34⅛ 34⅜+ ⅛
52	41½	Kidde prB 4	8.6 1 46¼ 46⅛ 46⅛— ⅛
30¼	20	Kidde pr1.64	6.2 2 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
49⅞	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.4 7 35 44⅞ 44⅝ 44⅝+ ⅛
18	11⅛	KingDSt .90	7.5 6 24 12 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
28⅝	16¼	Kirsch 1.25	6.3 8 22 20 19⅞ 19⅞+ ⅛
29⅛	20⅝	KnigtRd .70	3.0 9 30 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝+ ⅛
27¼	14⅛	Koehrin 1.10	4.5 6 66 24⅝ 24 24⅝+ ⅝
32¼	19⅝	Kollmr .64	2.0 9 28 31⅝ 30⅞ 31⅝+1
24¼	17⅝	Koppers 1.28	5.3 7 92 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
17½	7½	Koracp .34	1.9 8 25 u17⅝ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
49⅞	43	Kraft 3	6.2 7 62 48¼ 48 48⅛+ ⅛
13½	7½	Kroehlr	16 12⅜ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
23⅜	18⅛	Kroger s1.36	6.1 6 1987 22⅝ 22 22⅛
32⅝	24⅜	Kubota .63e	2.6 17 1 24½ d24½ 24½— ½
18½	12⅝	Kuhlm .80a	6.2 5 23 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
14½	9	Kysor .88	6.3 4 69 14 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —	
13⅜	5⅝	LFE .10r	1.4 6 10 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
18	14¼	LITCO 1	5.8 8 3 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
13½	5⅝	LTV	3 1422 10⅝ 10⅛ 10½— ⅛
10⅝	6½	LTV pf l.	13 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
30⅝	21⅝	LTV pf 2.60	8.7 72 u30⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝—1
12⅛	8	LQuint 1.08t	11. 14 47 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ¼
23⅝	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	8.2 7 29 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
30	13⅝	LamSe 1	3.4 8 78 30 29½ 29½
23½	14	LaneBry 1	6.5 7 64 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
35⅝	22½	Lanier .50	1.6 12 39 31¼ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅛
15	8⅝	LawtCh .60	5.1 13 85 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
24	14½	LearSg 1.04	4.8 5 289 22 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅜
59	36	LearS pf2.25	4.2 10 53⅝ 52 53½+1½
23¼	18¼	LswTr s1.20	5.9 6 18 20⅜ 20⅛ 20⅛— ¼
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.3 11 13 22½ 21⅝ 21⅝
26¾	18	Leesona 1.16	4.6 2 8 25⅝ 25 25 — ¼
14⅞	12⅛	LegPlat n.44	3.3 6 33 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LehValInd	6 127 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞
11⅜	9⅛	Lehmn 1.32e	11. 150 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ⅛
21⅞	6⅛	Lennar .40	2.1 5 32 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝
23¾	23½	Lenox 1.30	5.1 7 16 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
18¼	6⅛	LesFay .48	6.9 4 30 7 6⅝ 7 + ⅛
18⅜	13⅛	LevFdC	11 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
56¾	31⅝	LeviStr 1.80	3.3 7 205 55⅝ 54½ 54⅞— ⅛
26⅝	17½	LevitzF .60	2.6 6 56 23⅛ 22⅞ 23 — ⅛
28⅛	23	LOF 2.20	8.0 4 36 27⅝ 27⅛ 27½
20⅝	18⅛	LibbyCp s.68	2.9 9 99 u21 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅜
4⅞	2	LibrtyLn	9 130 3⅛ 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
13⅝	8	LibtL pf1.25	12. 6 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
17½	13¼	Lilemk s.48	3.0 8 72 16 15⅝ 16
41⅜	29⅝	Liggat 2.50	6.6 6 260 38⅝ 37¾ 37⅞— ⅛
56⅝	41½	LillyEli 2.10	3.7 13 247 56⅝ 56 56⅝+ ⅝
45⅝	34	LincNt 2.80	6.6 6 118 42⅝ 42 42½+ ⅜
89½	69	LncNtpf 3	3.5 4 85⅝ 85½ 85½+1⅛
18⅝	15⅛	LincPl 1.90	11. 5 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
8⅝	3	Lionel .16	2.4 8 740 7⅛ 6½ 6⅝
33⅝	17¾	Litton 1b	3.0 x594 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅝+ ⅛
66	44	Litton pf 3	4.5 6 66 66 66 + ⅛
20⅝	17⅝	Litton pf 2	10. 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
37⅞	16⅝	Lockhd	6 621 23⅝ 22⅝ 23¼+ ⅜
34⅝	20⅝	Loctite .44	1.6 11 285 27⅝ 27⅜ 27½+ ⅛
55¼	34⅝	Loews 1.20	2.3 5 271 53⅝ 52 53⅝+1⅛
15⅝	9⅝	LomFn 1	6.5 9 402 15½ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	LomMt 2.03e	10. 10 56 19⅝ 19 19⅝+ ⅜
27⅛	18⅛	LnStar 1.40	5.8 5 235 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅜
19¾	15⅛	LILCo 1.78	10. 7 172 17⅝ 17 17⅝+ ⅛
54	47	LIL pfB 5	10. z100 50 50 50 +2½
27⅝	24⅝	LIL pfO2.47	9.7 1 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
34	24	LongDr .76	2.6 12 29 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅛
39⅝	23⅝	LoralCo 1	2.8 11 242 36⅛ 35⅝ 35⅝+ ⅜
38⅝	19½	LaLand 1.28	3.6 10 791 35⅝ 35 35⅛— ⅛
34⅝	16½	LaPac .60b	3.0 6 223 20 19⅞ 20 + ½
23⅝	19½	LouvGs 2	9.9 10 40 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
23⅝	11¼	Lowenst .60	5.1 4 18 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
49⅝	39¼	Lubrzl 1.60	3.5 11 105 45⅝ 45⅜ 45⅝+ ⅛
18½	13⅛	LuckyS 1	6.2 9 447 16⅛ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
18⅞	7⅞	Ludlow .70	4.8 14 184 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝
19	14	Lukens .96	6.4 6 29 15⅛ 15 15 — ⅛
19⅛	10½	LynCSys .40	2.3 13 25 17⅝ 17¼ 17½— ⅛
		— M—M—M —	
24	19⅝	MACOM s.24	1.0 17 48 23½ 22⅝ 23 + ¼
48⅝	31⅝	MCA 1.20	2.7 8 159 45 44⅝ 44⅝— ⅛
14⅝	8	MEI .40	2.9 8 57 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝
28⅛	18	MGIC 1	3.5 9 2679 u28⅜ 26⅝ 28⅛+2¼
21⅛	13⅛	MacAF 1	6.3 7 155 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
14	7⅛	MacDn .40	4.4 5 31 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
15	6⅛	Macke .48	4.0 7 248 12 11⅝ 12 + ⅛
20½	8⅛	Macmill .72	4.1 10 370 17⅝ 17¼ 17⅝— ⅛
45⅝	32	Macy 1.85	4.9 6 784 38 37 38 +1⅛
15⅝	12⅝	MdsFd 1.29e	8.5 103 15¼ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	MagicCf .48	6.1 5 110 10 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	MalonH .96	3.3 10 33 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Manhta .30b	4.1 3 15 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
24¼	6⅝	MachLt .30	3.8 11 12 8 7⅝ 7⅝
40½	30⅝	MfrHan 2.28	6.2 6 36 36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅝+ ⅜
37⅜	24⅛	MAPCO 1.40	4.0 12 316 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅝+ ⅜
37	24⅛	MarMf s.80	2.3 8 194 35⅛ 34⅝ 34⅝+ ⅛
40⅝	34⅝	MarOil s1.48	3.7 6 1419 38⅝ 38 38⅝
19¼	13⅛	MarMid .80	4.2 7 58 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝
17⅛	11⅛	MarionL .64	5.4 16 57 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅝	MarkCtl .48	3.6 14 28 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝
20⅝	13	Mark pf1.20	7.5 4 16 16 16 — ⅛
35⅝	20	Marley 1	4.1 7 74 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Marriot .16	1.7 18 852 15 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
68⅛	50⅛	MrshM 3.20	5.2 11 96 61⅝ 61 61⅝+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅛	MrshF 1.34	7.1 8 1647 17⅛ 17 17⅛— ⅛
35⅝	20⅛	MartM 2	5.8 5 85 34½ 34⅝ 34⅝+ ⅛
19⅛	9	MaryK .48	2.5 11 35 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛
21⅞	17⅝	Md Cup .56	2.8 10 192 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝
22⅝	18⅝	Masco .68	2.5 10 346 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛
20⅞	17⅝	MasMlt 1.20	4.8 8 704 25⅛ 25 25⅛+ ⅛
15⅜	11⅛	MasM 1.34e	11. 9 101 12 11⅞ 12 — ⅛
13⅛	8	MasyF g	47 12 12
17⅝	15⅛	MasCp 1.72	11. 76 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
11⅞	10⅛	Masinc 1.08	9.8 32 11⅛ 10⅞ 11 — ⅛
42⅝	28⅝	MatsuE .50e	1.7 7 7 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝
13⅝	6⅛	Mattel .30a	3.0 6 1928 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Mattel wt	505 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛+ ⅛
26⅝	25	Mattl pf2.50	9.2 127 u27⅛ 26⅝ 27 + ⅛
23⅝	18⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.8 6 740 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅛	MayerO 1	4.3 9 27 23⅛ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MaysJW	3 31 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
27⅛	22⅝	Maytg 1.80	7.0 8 46 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
29⅝	15⅛	McDrmt 1.20	5.9 10 284 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
35	22⅝	McDr pf2.20	8.6 12 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
32⅝	25	McDr pf2.60	9.0 7 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
60⅝	39⅝	McDnld .46	1.2 11 626 48 47⅝ 48 + ⅛
40⅛	20	McDonD .75	3.1 5 227 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
30⅝	22½	McDonh 1.32	4.6 5 4 29 29 29
30⅝	22⅝	McGEd 1.80	6.3 7 114 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.0 7 156 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
45⅝	19⅝	McIntyr g	z3480 40⅝ 39⅛ 39⅝— ⅜
20⅝	12	McLean .64	4.4 18 114 14½ 14 14½+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	McLouf	2 92 12 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
27⅝	9⅝	McMorO .10	.4 19 127 26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅝+ ⅝
19⅝	10	McNell .80	4.5 10 24 18 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅝	Mead 1.60	6.2 5 x374 26 25⅝ 26 + ⅛
88	59	Mea pfA2.80	4.2 x1 66 66 66 —1
48½	26⅝	Medtrx .50	1.3 14 103 39 38 38⅝+ ⅛
47⅝	30⅛	Melvle 1.40	5.0 8 81 37¾ 37 37⅝+ ⅛
48⅝	25⅝	Memorex	4 190 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
26⅝	22½	MerTx s1.20	4.4 7 113 u27⅛ 26⅝ 27⅛+ ⅛
71⅞	53⅝	Merck 1.90	2.9 15 405 66⅝ 65⅞ 66⅝+ ⅛
40¾	26⅝	Merdith 1.20	4.1 6 1 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝
24¼	14⅝	MerrLy .80	5.1 7 355 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
69½	26⅝	MesaPet .48	.7 24 1013 66⅝ 65⅝ 65⅝— ⅛
18¼	14⅝	Mesab 1.43e	8.2 13 19 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
24⅝	17⅛	Mesta .40e	3.3 35 7 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	MGM s .40	3.0 9 405 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝
71	44½	Mafrm 2.80	4.7 8 7 59⅝ 59⅝ 59⅝+ ⅛
42	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90	12. z90 32⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝+ ⅛
91⅝	57½	MtE pfF8.12	12. z20 70⅛ 70½ 70½+ ⅛
89	60	MtE pf8.12	12. z140 68⅛ 67 68⅛— ⅛
97	59	MtE pf 8.32	12. z100 70 70 70
25	21⅛	MhCn pf2.85	8.6 2 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
16	11⅛	McGrs 1.36b	8.8 9 17 15 14⅝ 14⅝
29	25⅝	MhWl pf2.67	9.8 2 27¼ 27¼ 27¼
26	23⅝	MhWl pf2.12	8.4 3 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	MdCTel 1.60	7.9 7 48 20⅝ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ½
26⅝	21⅝	MdCT pf2.06	8.2 6 25 25 25 + ½
17⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.52	9.9 6 1215 15⅝ 14⅞ 15⅝+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MidlndM	73 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	14	MidRos 1.20	4.7 8 1004 u25⅝ 24½ 25½+1¼
30½	19⅝	MillerW .90	4.1 8 116 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝
30⅛	16⅝	MltBrd .80	2.8 8 38 29⅝ 28⅝ 29 + ⅛
22⅝	11½	MilRey .40	2.1 13 6 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
24⅝	19	MinnGs 1.94	8.3 6 6 23⅝ 23 23⅝
66	52⅝	MMM 2.40	4.5 10 1245 53⅝ 53⅛ 53⅝+ ⅛
21⅝	18⅝	MinPL 1.94	9.3 5 46 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
14	9⅝	MirroCp .96	7.4 8 25 13 13 13
40½	20⅝	Mission .80	2.0 8 17 39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝
59½	46	MPacC 3	5.9 5 67 50½ 50⅝ 50⅝+ ½
13⅝	10⅝	MoPSv 1b	7.6 8 16 13⅝ 13 13⅝+ ⅛
25⅝	21	MoPS pf2.44	11. 3 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
26⅝	22⅝	MoPS pr2.61	10. 3 25 25 25 + ¼
41⅝	34⅝	Mobil s 2.40	6.1 6 x3462 39⅝ 38⅝ 39⅝+ ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	MobleH	10 86 2 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	MdMer .20	1.5 6 30 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Mohasco .90	8.3 7 141 11 10⅞ 10⅞— ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	MohkDta	11 179 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅛
23½	13⅝	MohkR 1.20	9.0 122 85 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝
17⅝	14⅝	Monrh s .92	5.2 5 11 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
40⅝	17⅝	Monogr .52	1.4 8 22 37⅝ 37⅛ 37⅝+ ⅛
60⅝	48	Monsan 3.40	6.5 6 435 52⅝ 51⅝ 52⅝+1⅛
66⅝	52	Mons pf2.75	4.8 1 57⅝ 57⅝ 57⅝—1⅛
19⅝	16	MntDU 1.50	7.9 7 33 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	MonPw 2.04	8.7 9 57 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ⅛
21½	18⅝	MonSt 1.80a	9.1 31 20 19⅝ 19⅝
10⅝	7⅛	MONY .92e	11. 10 50 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½— ⅛
39⅝	27	MoorM 1.12	3.4 5 167 34 33⅝ 33⅝+ ⅛
52	43⅝	Morgan 2.50	4.9 7 327 51⅝ 50⅝ 51⅝+ ⅛
29½	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	4.9 6 218 u31 29⅝ 30⅝+1⅛
20⅝	13⅝	MorseSh .66	4.3 5 36 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm	7 33 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	MorNor 1.28	4.5 9 66 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
54⅝	36	Motrola 1.20	2.7 10 144 44⅝ 43⅝ 44⅝+ ⅛
40⅝	24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.7 9 88 29 28⅝ 28⅝
27⅝	24⅝	MtSTel 2.32	8.9 7 31 26 25⅝ 26 + ¼
14⅝	5⅝	Munford	1.9 90 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
8⅝	4	Munfd pf.40	6.2 5 6½ 6½ 6½
18⅝	13⅝	Munsng 1.20	8.3 12 18 14½ 14½ 14½+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MurphC 1.28	8.5 21 x4 14⅝ 14 14⅝+ ⅛
61⅝	37⅝	MurpOil 1	1.6 12 297 61⅝ 60⅝ 61⅝+ ⅛
22⅝	14	MurryO 1	5.9 7 732 20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	MutOm 1.32	9.7 22 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
15⅝	7⅝	MyersL .50	4.7 7 127 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
		— N—N—N —	
21⅝	12⅝	NCH .64	3.5 9 339 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
14½	12⅝	NCNB n .60	4.1 6 92 u14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
72⅝	56⅝	NCR 1.60	2.3 8 325 70 69⅝ 70 + ½
26⅝	17½	NLInd 1.20	4.6 9 1073 u26½ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ⅜
37	19	NLT 1.12	3.4 9 667 33⅝ 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅛
10⅛	8⅛	NVF s	7 142 10⅝ 10 10⅛
28⅝	22	Nabisco 1.50	6.5 7 137 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ⅛
35⅝	24⅝	Nalco 1.36	4.2 14 36 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅝— ⅜
33⅝	12⅝	Narco .60	3.7 18 76 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
38	20⅝	Nashua 1.30	5.3 5 127 25 23⅝ 24⅝+1
50	22	NatAirl .50	1.1 24 276 47½ 46⅝ 46⅝— ⅛
22⅝	14	NatCan .72	3.3 9 317 21⅝ 21 21⅝+ ⅝
39½	29½	NCan pf1.50	3.9 8 38½ 38 38 +1⅛
15⅝	9	NtClyL .68	4.7 7 61 13⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
34	27⅝	NtDetr 2	6.0 5 14 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝
23⅝	18	NatDist 1.80	7.6 6 238 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅛
77⅝	71⅝	NDist pf4.25	5.9 z10 72⅝ 72⅝ 72⅝+1
22⅝	19⅝	NDist pr1.85	8.9 2 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
30	24⅝	NatFG 2.54	8.6 6 39 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
26½	24	NFG pf2.30	9.2 1 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅝
22⅝	15½	NatGyp 1.32	7.1 4 152 18½ 18⅝ 18½+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	NatHom	130 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	NtLbl n .28	2.7 7 188 u10⅝ 10 10⅝+ ⅛
20⅝	16⅝	NtMdCr s.60	2.9 12 737 u21⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
17⅝	12½	NMedE s.50	2.8 10 740 u17⅝ 17 17⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	NMineSv .56	3.5 16 42 16⅝ 15⅝ 16
22⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.80	7.8 12 23 19⅝ 18⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
33⅝	18½	NtSemic	10 831 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅝+1⅛
21⅝	13	NtSvln 1.08	5.8 6 33 18⅝ 18½ 18⅝+ ⅛
18⅝	14½	NStand 1.24	7.3 6 168 17 16⅝ 17 + ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	NatlSH 2.60	8.2 4 49 32 31⅝ 31⅝
5⅝	3⅝	NatTea	7 41 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
54⅝	35½	Natom 2.10	4.0 6 454 54⅝ 53⅝ 53⅝—1⅝
35⅝	25	Natm pf1.60	4.7 104 35⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	NevPw 2.12	7.9 9 300 u26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
18	14⅝	NevP pf1.60	10. z700 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
20	16⅝	NevP pf1.74	9.6 z1050 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
20½	17⅝	NevP pf1.95	10. 12 19⅝ 19 19⅝+ ⅛
26⅝	20⅝	NEngEl 2.24	10. 6 34 22½ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	NEngE pf1.76	9.8 6 18 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
104⅝	97⅝	NEG pf 9.80	9.7 z100 101 101 101 —1
28⅝	17½	NENuci s.26	1.3 18 92 u20⅝ 20 20⅝+ ½
36	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.0 8 20 35⅝ 35
19⅝	15⅝	NYSEG 1.76	10. 7 102 17½ 17⅜
96½	82	NYS pf 8.80	10. z150 85½ 85
5⅝	2⅝	Newcrp	9 2⅝ 2⅝
10⅝	6⅝	Newell n.70	7.5 6 16 9⅝ 9⅝
39⅝	21¼	Newhall .80	2.0 8 45 u40⅛ 39½
27⅝	19⅝	Newmt 1.20	4.4 7 525 27¼ 26⅝
87	66	Newt pf4.50	5.2 1 86 86
16½	7¾	Newprk .20	1.4 10 403 14⅝ 13⅝
15⅝	13	NiaMP 1.44	9.9 7 149 14⅝ 14⅝
39	31½	NiaMof 3.60	11. z20 33⅝ 33⅝
110	100	NiMof 10.60	10. z260 103 102
12⅝	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	10. 41 12 11⅝
33⅝	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	7.7 6 239 32⅝ 32
32⅝	26	NICO pf1.90	5.8 1 32½ 32½
28⅝	20⅝	NorfWn 1.92	7.7 6 118 27⅝ 26⅝
28⅝	18½	Norlin 1.60	8.1 4 7 19⅝ 19⅝
38⅝	20⅝	Norris 1.48	5.1 7 361 28½ 27
38½	14⅝	NACoal .64	1.9 9 41 33⅝ 33⅝
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg	42 4⅝ 4½
34⅝	24⅛	NoAPhi 1.70	5.8 5 33 29½ 28½
10⅝	8⅝	NoestUt 1.10	11. 7 322 10⅝ 10¼
21⅝	11	NCatSL .70	3.8 5 24 18¼ 18
18⅝	14⅝	NIndPS 1.50	9.6 8 384 15⅝ 15½
49⅝	32⅝	NorNGs 3	6.2 8 357 48⅝ 47⅝
27⅝	21⅝	NoStPw 2.28	9.3 7 110 24⅝ 24⅝
84⅝	71¼	NSPw pf 7	9.2 z80 76 76
42⅝	28⅝	NorTel g.80	376 38¼ 37¼
7⅝	4½	Ntgate g	29 4⅝ 4½
49⅝	27⅝	Nortrp 1.80	5.5 5 215 33¼ 32½
37⅝	22⅝	NwstAirl .80	2.4 9 610 33¼ 32⅝
28⅝	23	NwtBcp 1.32	4.8 7 176 28 27⅝
21½	17	NwtEnr s	6 179 21½ 20⅝
36⅝	23	NwtInd 2.05	5.7 7 426 u36⅜ 35⅝
27⅝	24	NwtP pf2.38	9.6 2 26 26
12⅝	9⅝	NwMLf 1e	10. 12 72 10 9⅝
38⅝	27½	NwStW 1.80	6.4 5 138 28½ 28
32⅝	22	Norton 1.40	4.6 7 231 30⅝ 30
20⅝	14½	NorSim .92b	6.2 6 663 15⅝ 14⅝
45⅝	33½	NortS pf1.60	4.8 3 33½ 33½
33⅝	27	Nucor s .36	1.3 4 36 27⅝ 27⅝
		— O—O—O —	
62	16⅝	OKC 1.20	2.2 12 943 56⅝ 54
33	14⅝	Oakind .40	1.3 22 283 32½ 31⅝
20	15⅝	OakiteP 1.20	6.1 9 1 19⅝ 19⅝
25½	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	5.2 8 464 24½ 24
16⅝	4⅝	OcciPet wt	102 9½ 9⅝
26⅝	22	OccP pf2.50	11. 18 23¼ 23
23¼	18½	OccP pf2.12	10. 4 20¼ 20¼
24⅝	19⅝	OccP pf2.30	11. 7 21⅝ 21⅝
35¼	27¼	Ogden 2	6.5 5 29 31 30⅝
19	14⅝	OhioEd 1.76	11. 12 1584 15⅝ 15¼
48⅝	40	OhEd pf4.48	10. z400 42 42
49⅝	40⅝	OhEd pf4.44	11. z400 41 41
25⅝	20⅝	OhP pfG2.27	10. 2 22⅝ 22⅝
123½	109½	OhP pfA 14	12. z60 115⅝ 115⅝
18	15⅝	OklaGE 1.40	10. 10 347 14⅝ 14
10	8⅝	OklGE pf.80	9.3 z150 8⅝ 8⅝
24⅝	18⅝	OklaNG 1.48	7.4 7 44 23⅝ 22⅝
25⅝	14½	Olin 1	4.4 7 393 22⅝ 22⅝
30⅝	28	Omark 1.32	4.0 5 27 28 27⅝
24	15	Oneida .92	4.0 6 4 22⅝ 22⅝
16⅝	12½	Opelika .84	6.9 6 42 12⅝ 12½
16⅝	13⅝	OranRk 1.56	11. 7 30 14⅝ 14⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Orange	29 4 7 7
13⅝	7⅝	OrionC .20	2.6 8 38 11⅝ 11½
20⅝	15⅝	OutMar 1.40	9.0 8 316 16⅝ 15⅝
33⅝	18⅝	OutletCo 1	4.1 8 203 25 23⅝
15⅝	13	OvershDr .84	6.3 6 32 17⅝ 16⅝
24⅝	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.4 4 71 22⅝ 21⅝
31⅝	24⅝	OverSh .50b	1.6 6 6 30⅝ 30
35⅝	24⅝	OwenC 1.20	4.1 8 1136 28 27⅝
24⅝	17⅝	OwenIl 1.26	6.6 5 276 21⅝ 20⅝
76	60	OwIl pf4.75	7.3 4 65½ 65
12½	8	Oxfrdln .48	4.4 5 3 10⅝ 10⅝
		— P—Q—P —	
19⅝	15⅝	PHH Gp .64	3.6 9 15 18⅝ 18
12⅝	8	PNBMt .96e	8.7 8 85 11⅝ 10⅝
31½	23⅝	PPG 1.84	5.9 7 143 31⅛ 30⅝
21⅝	12⅝	PSA .64	4 589 21⅝ 19⅝
13½	11⅝	PacAS 1.24	9.9 17 12⅝ 12⅝
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE 2.32	10. 6 443 22 22
23⅝	18⅝	PacLtg 2	9.2 6 224 22⅝ 21⅝
57⅝	38⅝	PacLm 2.20	4.6 13 16 48⅝ 47⅝
21⅝	17	PNwTel 1.34	8.5 7 12 15⅝ 15⅝
23	19⅝	PacPw 1.92	9.1 9 93 21⅝ 21⅝
16⅝	14	PacTT 1.40	9.7 8 66 14⅝ 14⅝
70	62	PacTT pf 6	9.3 z30 64⅝ 64⅝
17⅝	16	PacTin 1	5.9 7 4 17 17
13⅝	6⅝	PainWb .44	5.0 4 45 8⅝ 8⅝
17	12⅝	PaiW pf1.30	9.5 2 13⅝ 13⅝
20⅝	13⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.3 4 30 16⅝ 16½
8⅝	3⅝	Pamida .06i	12 3⅝ 3½
10⅝	5⅝	PanAm	3 9692 8 7⅝
53½	36⅝	PanEP 3.10	5.8 7 127 53 52½
23⅝	14⅝	Papcft 1.14b	5.3 7 47 21⅝ 21¼
21	18⅝	Pargas 1.08	5.4 10 43 20 19⅝
33	18⅝	ParkDr s .24	.8 10 393 31⅝ 30⅝
30⅝	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.5 8 33 26⅝ 26½
33	20⅝	ParkPa .72	2.2 9 5 32⅝ 32½
16	15⅝	ParkPn wi	6 u16⅝ 16⅝
15½	7	PatPtr	35 696 15⅝ 14⅝
24½	15½	Paylsnw .60	3.5 7 16 18 17⅝
29⅝	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.2 9 330 24⅝ 23½
14	6	Pengo	38 33 13⅝ 13⅝
22½	13⅝	PenCen	97 18⅝ 17⅝
11	9⅝	PenCn prA	5 u11¼ 11⅛
6⅝	4⅝	PenCn prB	426 5⅝ 5¼
6¼	2⅝	PenDix	17 5⅝ 5½
9⅝	7½	PennCp n.12	1.4 230 8⅝ 8⅝
41¼	28	Penney 1.76	6.1 7 458 28⅝ 28⅝
22½	18⅝	PaPL 2.04	9.9 7 132 20⅝ 20½
99½	84	PaPL pf8.60	9.8 z120 88 88
91	77¼	PaPL pf8.40	10. z110 82 81⅝
127	109	PaPL pf 13	12. z100 112½ 112
86¾	72½	PaPL pf 8	10. z110 79⅝ 79¼
42½	30½	Pennwlt 2.20	6.9 7 72 32 31½
26½	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.8 19 20½ 20⅝
42⅝	26⅝	Pennzol 2.20	5.6 8 138 39⅝ 39⅝
14	9⅝	PeopDr .24	2.1 7 36 11⅝ 11⅝
39⅝	37⅝	PeopGs 2.88	7.3 8 220 39½ 39
33⅝	21⅝	PepsiCo 1.14	4.4 10 866 25⅝ 25⅝
34⅝	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.8 12 425 28⅝ 27⅝
17¾	7⅝	Pertec	7 118 8⅝ 8½
49⅝	31¼	Petrie 1.40	3.9 10 28 35⅝ 34⅝
46¼	27½	Petroln 1.04	2.3 10 113 44½ 43½
27	25⅝	PetRs 2.47e	9.5 8 26⅛ 25⅝
25	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.3 8 24 24
32	29	Pfizer 1.32	4.2 10 717 31⅛ 30⅝
30¼	19⅝	PhelpD 1	3.8 9 381 25⅝ 25⅝
18⅝	15	PhilaEl 1.80	11. 8 547 16⅝ 16⅝
42⅝	33	PhilE pf3.80	11. z100 36 36
46¼	39	PhilE pf4.30	10. z100 43 43
47	38⅝	PhilE pf4.40	11. z10 41 41
81⅝	73½	PhilE pf 7	9.2 z150 76½ 76½
100⅝	81	PhilE pf8.75	10. z100 84 84
106⅝	87⅝	PhilE pf9.50	9.9 z20 95⅝ 95⅝
86⅝	70	PhilE pf7.80	10. z10 77½ 77½
84	67	PhilE pf7.75	11. z40 72½ 72
28⅝	19⅝	PhilSub 1.10	4.0 9 28 28 27⅝
35	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25	3.6 9 1346 u35⅝ 33⅝
8½	3⅝	Philind .28	5.3 3 206 5¼ 5
13⅝	8⅝	Philind pf 1	10. 1 10 10
40⅝	28⅝	PhilPet 1.40	3.5 8 977 39⅝ 39⅝
18	9¼	PhilVH .60	4.4 6 27 13⅝ 13¼
14½	8⅝	PiedAvi .24	1.9 4 32 12⅝ 12⅝
19⅝	15⅝	PieNG 1.56a	7.9 10 37 u19⅝ 19⅝
13⅝	6	Pier1 .15e	1.2 7 11 12⅝ 12½
47⅝	32	Pilsbry 1.52	4.2 8 46 36⅛ 36
39⅝	24½	Pioner 1.92	4.9 10 115 39⅝ 38⅝
22⅝	15⅝	PionrEl	7 6 16½ 16⅝
29	21⅝	PitnB pf1.28	4.6 7 1274 25⅝ 25⅝
30⅝	28	PitnyB pf2.12	7.3 40 29⅝ 28⅝
37½	19⅝	PittFrs .90	2.4 14 6 37½ 37½
26⅝	16	Pittstn 1.20	5.2 16 1933 23 22⅝
10⅝	5	PlanRsc	9 923 7 6½
23⅝	14½	Plantrn .16	.9 13 92 18⅛ 17⅝
32⅝	18½	Playboy .32	.7 21 125 18 17⅝
26⅝	17⅝	Plessey 1e	4.1 8 14 24⅝ 24⅝
31½	17	Pneumo 1	4.5 8 683 22¼ 22
17⅝	11¼	PogoPd .20b	1.3 10 218 16⅛ 15⅝
60¼	26⅝	Polaroid 1	3.3 9 745 30⅝ 30
30½	14½	Pndrosa .40	2.5 5 266 16 15
36	21½	PopTal 1.16	3.6 5 29 32⅝ 31⅝
21⅝	13	Portec .80b	4.3 10 61 19⅝ 19½
19⅝	16⅝	PortGE 1.70	10. 11 104 17 16⅝
110¼	99⅝	PoG pf11.50	11. z200 107⅝ 101⅛
28	23½	PorG pf2.60	10. 2 25 25
39⅝	27½	Potlch 1.36	3.8 7 172 34½ 33⅝
15⅝	12⅝	PotmEl 1.34	9.9 8 187 13⅝ 13¼
42½	35	PotEl pf2.44	6.5 1 37½ 37½
47	39	PotEl pf4.04	9.6 z100 42¼ 42¼
29⅝	21⅝	Premier .64	2.2 11 51 u29¼ 29
19	14⅝	PrimeC s	17 207 16¼ 15⅝
93	72⅝	ProctG 3.40	4.6 11 506 74⅝ 72⅝
18⅝	9⅝	PrdRsh s.44	2.9 8 x2 15⅝ 15⅝
28	18⅝	Proler .50e	2.0 7 45 25 24⅝
18½	15⅝	PSvCol 1.40	10. 10 74 16 15⅝
29	24	PSInd 2.32	9.0 7 86 25⅝ 25⅝
13½	10	PSin pf 1.04	8.7 z100 12 12
13½	10⅝	PSin pf 1.08	9.7 z540 11⅝ 11⅝
102⅝	90½	PSin pf8.38	8.7 z10 96 96
103½	97⅝	PSin pf8.96	8.7 120 102⅝ 102⅝
22⅝	17⅝	PSvNH 2.12	12. 6 95 18⅝ 18⅝

(Continued on Page 8)

MAPCO IS PEOPLE, BUT...

Not just ordinary people. Hard workers, each of whom will produce about $180,000 in MAPCO sales and revenues this year. They extract MAPCO's reserves of oil, coal and natural gas. They man MAPCO's LP-gas and anhydrous ammonia pipelines. They serve customers in retail Thermogas stores. They also produce and market sonic instrumentation devices. Unusual people?

For a look at what they've done for MAPCO's diversification and profitable growth, write for our current report.

mapco inc.

Dept. P, 1800 S. Baltimore Ave. Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119
SYMBOL MDA - NYSE
MWSE - PSE

هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Wednesday, August 1, 1979

Poullain Learning to Live With Achilles' Heel

By John M. Geddes

MUNSTER, West Germany, July 31 (YT) — Ludwig Poullain took 10 years create and build up the 13th-largest k in the world. Then, after a suggestion scandal, he took about "one minute" to ide to retire.

Mr. Poullain became one of this coun-'s leading bankers — in a nation where ks take special care in emphasizing ir stability — only to leave after reports a consulting contract with an allegedly oked businessman. Now, 19 months af- Mr. Poullain's retirement and retroac- dismissal as head of Westdeutsche desbank, the case remains in West- man headlines, with the central issue esolved.

Despite numerous resignations, court s and government investigations, the stion remains: Was Mr. Poullain at lt or was he the victim of a political igue against a too-successful banker his too-successful bank?

oth arguments have been reinforced in nt weeks. Earlier this month, for lance, Mr. Poullain won a court appeal ist the bank reinstating the terms of $1.2-million resignation agreement, ch the bank had rejected in retroactive- ismissing him.

n the other hand, the first criminal rges were brought in late May, charging Poullain with fraud, corruption and ch of trust in accepting the consulting tract. The charges rest on the premise Mr. Poullain, as head of the regional bank, was a civil servant and thus was barred from accepting consulting work.

In an interview, Mr. Poullain said that his contract with the bank was based on corporate and civil codes, not civil-service provisions. He called the charges groundless and politically motivated.

Mr. Poullain was the driving force behind the creation of Westdeutsche Landesbank, a savings bank, through the 1969 merger of two regional banks in North Rhine-Westphalia. The idea was to aid local manufacturers in their export financing and give the country's commercial banks competition in the nation's most populous state, the source of one-third of its foreign trade.

The bank that resulted was a hybrid. It acts as the central bank for the state as well as being the clearing bank for the region's approximately 250 savings associations. The ownership is divided evenly among the state, the savings banks and regional associations.

Bank Growth

The bank grew strongly during Mr. Poullain's tenure: Its assets rose from the equivalent of $9 billion in 1969 to $36 billion in 1977, and profits increased from $6 million to about $55 million. The growth was not without problems. Deposit growth catapulted the bank ahead of the nation's Big Three commercial banks, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank. Yet critics charge, the process was too rapid and the bank overextended itself.

Westdeutsche reported in 1973 that it had foreign-exchange losses of $100 million. The loss, which the bank said resulted from traders' exceeding the bank's guidelines, was covered by profits and reserves. In contrast, the Big Three banks made money in currency trading.

Mr. Poullain says that politicians are to blame for the bank's problems. They became increasingly interested in the bank as its prominence grew, he says, pointing out that in 1972, four of the state's six seats on the bank's board were filled by industrial and union representatives. By 1975, the state had filled its seats with five ministers and a state secretary, a group that Mr. Poullain charges gave the bank inexpert guidance.

Mr. Poullain always seemed cut from different cloth than other West German bankers. Although highly regarded for his success in banking, he also was seen as too flamboyant. While other bankers might drive a Mercedes-Benz, Mr. Poullain would drive his Jaguar to meet the chief of Daimler-Benz, Joachim Zahn.

The difference in style extended to more sensitive areas. In a country where economic debate often is muted, Mr. Poullain was ready to level criticism at government economic policy when he thought it justified.

What Mr. Poullain calls his "Achilles' heel" was a $500,000 consulting contract with Franz-Josef Schmidt, a finance broker who was arrested on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy in the 1977 collapse of a Stuttgart-based property group. The consulting contract was proper, Mr. Poullain argues, but he said that he made a mistake "in not seeing how it could be used against me once the landscape had changed."

In 1976, Westdeutsche lent Mr. Schmidt $14 million to buy real estate and, when he was arrested, the bank posted $500,000 bail with Mr. Poullain's approval. The credit, he said, was backed by stringent conditions, carried normal interest rates and was secured by the property purchased. The bail, he explains, was decided in a "minute" to avoid the foreclosure that would have resulted had Mr. Schmidt remained in jail and thus been unable to sell the property to repay the loan. "I was sure Mr. Schmidt wouldn't flee," he said.

Discussing his own resignation, Mr. Poullain said he was called while he was on vacation and told that the charges about the consulting accord would be published nationally. He decided to resign immediately. "I made the bank," he said. "I made the mistake and was personally responsible for it. I didn't want to sit in the director's chair in this situation."

Now, Ludwig Poullain says that all he really wants is "some peace." But he must wait for the courts to determine his guilt or innocence. "The thing I've learned about this case is that it is like a small magnifying glass. Nothing is left of the person Poullain, just the spot at the heel," he said. "But I have to live with that: I can't change it."

U.S. Leading Index Drops 0.1%

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, July 31 — The U.S. leading indicator, a key government index designed to forecast the future of the economy, fell a seasonally adjusted 0.1 percent in June after a revised 0.3-percent rise in May, the Commerce Department said today.

The composite index (base 1967) stood at 140.9, 1.1 percent below a year earlier. It was at 141.1 in May. The May increase originally was estimated at 0.4 percent. The indicators dropped 2.1 percent in April, revised from 2 percent, and rose 0.3 percent in March.

The performance of the leading indicators index supported administration and congressional projections that the nation's economy is in a mild recession.

The index is comprised of 12 components that, taken together, are utilized by economists to measure chances in general economic activity and to anticipate future changes in the business cycle. Of the 10 components available in time for computation in the June index, five declined and five advanced. The largest downward influence was the layoff rate in manufacturing, which rose to 1.3 percent in June from 1 percent in May.

Other downward influences were a shorter workweek, a drop in the volume of new orders placed with consumer goods manufacturers and their suppliers, faster delivery times, and a slower rise in key wholesale prices.

The biggest upward influence was a 17-percent increase in the volume of contracts and orders for new plant and equipment. Other upward influences were an increase in building permits issued, higher stock prices, faster growth in liquid assets and an increase in the inflation-adjusted money supply.

The leading indicator declined 1.7 percent for the second quarter of the year after falling 0.2 percent in the first quarter. It was the first time that the index declined for two straight quarters since the period from October, 1974, through March, 1975.

The coincident indicator, which is designed to move up or down simultaneously with economy activity, fell 0.5 percent in June after a 0.8-percent rise in May. The index (base 1967) stood at 144.8, 3.4 percent higher than a year earlier.

Lagging indicators, which tend to trail economic trends, rose 0.7 percent in June after a 0.4-percent rise in May. The index (base 1967) was at 163.5, 15.1 percent higher than a year earlier.

Banking, Financial Issues Lead NYSE Prices Higher

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, July 31 — Banking and financial issues were a feature of a broad gain in active trading New York Stock Exchange prices today as investors continued to respond positively to the nomination of Paul Volcker as Federal Reserve Board chairman.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.68 to 846.42 and advances led declines 998 to 463 as volume expanded to 34.36 million shares from 28.64 million yesterday.

Analysts said the bullish response was psychological and cautioned that underlying problems have not gone away.

Pan American World Airways was one of the most active NYSE-listed issue following block trades of 180,000 shares and 100,000 shares, both at 8.

British Petroleum was lower. The British Foreign Office said Nigeria was nationalizing BP's remaining 40 percent interest in oil in that nation because it had sold oil to South Africa.

Chrysler was under pressure at one time. The No. 3 automaker reported a $207.1 million second-quarter loss. The Treasury expressed concern about Chrysler's financial plight.

IBM attracted attention. The company declared a dividend payout of 86 cents on split shares. This matches the $3.44 a share dividend it paid before the 4-for-1 stock split.

Harnischfeger won support. Mannesmann, of West Germany, said it would begin its $27.50-a-share tender offer for Harnischfeger on Aug. 9.

Arkansas Louisiana Gas was higher at one point. The company completed two confirmation wells in Custer County, Okla.

In other news, Belridge Oil Co. said it received expressions of merger interest from numerous parties and that Mobil and Texaco are considering increasing their holdings in it.

Companies raising quarterly dividends included Sealed Air Corp to 11 cents from 10 cents. Natomas to 55 cents from 52½ cents. American Brands to $1.25 a share from $1.125. Levi Strauss to 55 cents a share from 45 cents and Movie Star to 15 cents from 13 cents.

Kuwait Reported Planning to Cut Oil Output 25%

KUWAIT, July 31 (UPI) — Kuwait plans to cut its oil production by 25 percent in anticipation of a drop in the demand for crude resulting from a world recession next year, Oil Ministry sources said today.

The sources said that the cutback would lower Kuwait's daily oil production from 2 million barrels to 1.5 million barrels.

The sources said that Kuwait's decision "is inspired by the prediction that the world will witness a recession next year, thus pushing down demand on crude oil and causing a surplus on the world market." They said that the decision also was "intended to postpone the depletion of the country's oil resources."

[Sources confirmed that the cut would take place next April, according to two Kuwaiti newspapers, Reuters reported today.]

U.K. MCAs Seen Ending

BRUSSELS, July 31 (Reuters) — Britain's monetary compensatory amounts are expected to be abolished next Monday due to the strong rise of sterling on foreign exchange markets, European Economic Community sources said today. The decision is to be made tomorrow by the EEC Commission.

Construction Up In U.S. for June

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP-DJ) — The volume of construction contracts awarded in June gained 5 percent from the year-earlier level, but after adjustment for seasonal variations "the June rate of contracting was the weakest so far in 1979," the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill reported today.

Contracting rose to $15.34 billion in June. The seasonally adjusted index of construction activity (base 1972) rose to 177 in June from 153 last year but was below 178 in May.

In June, the biggest gain was in contracts awarded for nonresidential construction, up 22 percent to $4.75 billion. Contracting for residential construction fell 8 percent in June to $7.28 billion.

News and Notes

...sler, which reported its ...-quarterly loss of $207.1 ... for the second period, ...t expects a substantial loss ...e third quarter as well, while, the Treasury said ...was monitoring Chrysler's ...ial situation because of its ...le impact on the economy ...n employees of Chrysler ...ts suppliers. The department said that its analysis will be ...by the administration in ...ering Chrysler's request ...istance.

* * *

...ntkote says that it has ...d in principle with Kohl-...Kravis Roberts for a group ...estors, through a corpora... to be organized by KKR, to ...e Flintkote for $52 a share. ...ne 30 Flintkote had about ...illion shares of common ...nding.

* * *

... has demanded $30.2 mil... under a letter of credit is...y Manufacturers Hanover ...on behalf of an American ...one & Telegraph unit that ...ting the demand. American ...nternational filed suit in ...York federal court against ...ran and the bank in an at... to block payment. Ameri...tell had been providing ...mmunications equipment ...rvices to Iran before the ...tion. The letter of credit backed guarantees that Iran, under certain circumstances, could reclaim advance payments made to Bell.

* * *

Italy's industrial policy committee says that it has approved a plan for the financial rescue of Industrie Pirelli through the intervention of a banking consortium led by Mediobanca. The plan will involve consolidation on a medium-term basis at a lower interest rate of debts of between 100 billion and 140 billion lire ($12.2 million to $17.1 million), and an increase in the firm's capital from 78 billion to 163 billion lire.

* * *

Bancwest says that directors have authorized management to enter into an agreement for the combination of Bank of the West with French Bank of California, a subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris. The firm would operate as Bank of the West with Bancwest shareholders receiving upon completion of the deal $48 per share.

* * *

W.R. Grace expects earnings to rise this year as much as 20 percent to $4.80 a share despite a $13-million loss from the just-completed sale of its Italian pasta business.

Foreign-Held U.S. Banks 'Good Citizens'

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, July 31 (NYT) — Foreign-owned U.S. banks have on average steadily increased consumer-related investments and have made a higher percentage of consumer and mortgage loans than their U.S.-owned counterparts, according to a new Federal Reserve Board survey obtained by The New York Times.

"While certain neighborhoods may have suffered a loss of banking services and credit when banks went to foreign ownership, the preliminary data suggest that foreign owners are not presently cutting back on consumer loan services of the banks they acquire," said Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., chairman of a House subcommittee that has been investigating the impact of the recent surge of foreign bank-takeovers.

The new data, prepared in response to a request from the Rosenthal subcommittee, were to be explored in hearings by the House panel today.

In New York, consumer and mortgage loans in June, 1978, were 16 percent of all commercial banks' total loan and investments and 19.4 percent of individual and corporate deposits, the survey says. Foreign-controlled banks could account for 7.12 percent of New York state's consumer deposits if several pending acquisitions are approved.

Both of the largest foreign-held banks in New York, however, have larger consumer lending ratios than the statewide average.

The European-American Bank and Trust, which purchased the Franklin National Bank and is owned by interests in a number of European countries, made almost 20 percent of its loans in 1978 in consumer and mortgage categories, up from 10.9 percent in 1973; 26.4 percent of individual and corporate deposits were spent on consumer and mortgage lending.

Similarly, British-owned Barclays Bank of New York invested 28.4 percent of its total loans in consumer and mortgage lending in 1978 and 29.1 percent of its total individual and corporate deposits in that category, almost double the statewide average.

As of 1973, Bank Leumi Trust, which is Israeli, made almost no consumer loans. Once it purchased the American Bank and Trust, however, it began making them. Last year, 7 percent of its total loans were in consumer categories, about the same percentage made by American Bank and Trust before its demise in September, 1976.

Only one New York bank, Venezuelan-owned Union Chelsea National Bank, substantially decreased its consumer and mortgage lending, from 15.4 percent of its total loans in 1976 to 6 percent in 1978. However, the bank is relatively small, with only $41.7 in total deposits last year.

In California, where foreign-controlled banks account for 12.5 percent of the state's total consumer deposits — the highest percentage in the nation — foreign-acquired banks have also made larger investments in consumer loans than their U.S. counterparts.

Rep. Rosenthal said in an interview that he did not know what explained the attentiveness of foreign-owned banks to consumer and mortgage lending. However, he said it was "astounding" that, before the subcommittee's request, the Fed had not studied the consumer impact of foreign takeovers.

Carol Greenwald, former Massachusetts banking superintendant and a witness at today's hearing, said she thought foreign-controlled banks were keeping their consumer-lending patterns high to "try to play the good corporate citizens in the short run to allay criticism of the takeovers." She added that she, like many of her colleagues, still has reservations about the long-term implications of such takeovers.

Sterling Off At $2.25; Gold Falls

LONDON, July 31 (AP-DJ) — The value of the pound sterling was slashed sharply on foreign-exchange markets today as fairly widespread selling, at times in panicky conditions, diverted attention from the dollar, which ended the day higher.

Dealers said that rumors contributed to the hasty selling by some sterling holders, including one that Nigeria was unloading pounds on the market. This was dismissed as unlikely by several dealers, who suggested that a couple of large commercial orders early in the day set the downtrend, with other holders dumping the pound nervously, thus hastening the decline. The Bank of England stayed away from the market, dealers said.

However, sterling continued to decline in later New York trading after British Petroleum announced that Nigeria was nationalizing BP's holdings there.

On bullion markets, gold came in for a bout of heavy selling and ended the day substantially lower.

At the end of the European day, the pound was quoted at $2.2502, down from $2.3130 late yesterday. In later trading, sterling was forced down to $2.2400 before a slight recovery. In later U.S. trading, the pound was quoted at $2.24, off one cent from its London close.

The dollar gained against most major currencies, although trading was relatively quiet. The dollar ended the day at 1.8325 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8315 late yesterday, and at 1.6582 Swiss francs, up from 1.6565.

Gold ended at $298.50 an ounce, down from $301.25 yesterday. However, the late price reflected a recovery from much lower levels during the day, when the metal was in the midst of a selling bout. It was fixed during the morning at $295.35 and during the afternoon at $296.45.

Algeria Explains Cut In Crude Oil Exports

ALGIERS, July 31 (Reuters) — Algeria's national oil company Sonatrach denied today reports that the country is selling oil on the spot market although it did say the country's oil exports had decreased from the second half of June.

In a communique carried by the Algerian News Agency, the company said it had explained to its clients output increases proposed earlier this year could not materialize for technical reasons, adding it thus had to correct its export program in agreement with its customers.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Matsushita Electric Ind.

	1979	1978
.....	576,640.	538,070.
.....	24,590.	23,710.
re.....	21.10	20.30
...	1979	1978
.....	1.10 T	1.03 T
.....	44,030.	42,300.
re.....	37.80	36.50
...		

States

ican General Insurance *

	1979	1978
.....	470.20	418.90
.....	47.44	37.19
e.....	1.92	1.58
...	1979	1978
.....	913.00	822.10
.....	103.56	75.45
e.....	4.29	3.24

...sults restated.

Chrysler

	1979	1978
.....	3,200.	3,700.
.....	207.1 loss	30.5
e.....	—	0.51
	1979	1978
.....	6,500.	6,700.
.....	260.9	89.3

Foster Wheeler *

	1979	1978
.....	481.5	375.2
.....	12.08	10.18
e.....	0.72	0.62
	1979	1978
.....	821.0	726.1
.....	22.72	19.97
e.....	1.36	1.22

...re adjusted for two-for-one ...t in 1979.

Greyhound

	1979	1978
.....	1,210.	1,110.
.....	35.07	19.71
e.....	0.79	0.45
	1979	1978
.....	2,310.	2,080.
.....	44.59	27.05
e.....	1.01	0.62

Minerals & Chemicals

	1979	1978
.....	437.4	396.4
.....	36.5	31.7
e.....	2.03	1.75
	1979	1978
.....	1,470.	1,360.
.....	120.80	120.10
e.....	6.72	6.61

Southern Co.

	1979	1978
.....	1,440.	1,370.
.....	67.92	73.71
.....	0.47	0.54

Studebaker-Worthington *

Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,980.	2,780.
Profits.....	195.77	206.63
Per Share.....	1.38	1.55
2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	388.0	354.7
Profits.....	14.5	20.4
Per Share.....	1.02	1.35
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue.....	762.0	672.6
Profits.....	30.4	37.5
Per Share.....	2.14	2.42

** 1978 figures adjusted for two-for-one split in December, 1978.*

U.S. Steel

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	3,600.	2,900.
Profits.....	145.4	117.3
Per Share.....	1.69	1.38
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue.....	6,700.	5,300.
Profits.....	187.4	58.6
Per Share.....	2.19	0.69

Warner-Lambert

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	796.7	696.0
Profits.....	60.70	54.98
Per Share.....	0.76	0.69
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,560.	1,340.
Profits.....	117.92	107.24
Per Share.....	1.48	1.35

Williams Companies

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	525.6	479.0
Profits.....	26.72	30.35
Per share	0.98	0.43
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue.....	947.7	804.6
Profits.....	34.16	26.44
Per share	1.25	0.40



HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
August 2 to August 5 from 7 p.m.
HOTEL DE PARIS MONTE-CARLO

WINNING IN A PROSPEROUS RECESSION

Buy the stock everybody is afraid of, says WORLD INVESTOR'S GROUP OF COSTA RICA S.A. in a new report. And start with housing, says the study, because that's where a lot of Mid-East oil money will start to flow as a result of intensive studies which have classified the middle-class American home as the ultimate inflation hedge. The major U.S. home-building stock at only 5 times earnings is called for a turnaround along with key aerospace stocks (Lockheed, McDonnell and Rockwell) which represent the first industry to have pumped back up as recessionary pressures are counterbalanced by expenditures which sustain prosperity at strategic levels. To receive this and other reports from the "Switzerland of the West," send your name, address and phone number to:

WORLD INVESTORS GROUP OF COSTA RICA, S.A.
Apartado 4657
San Jose, Costa Rica
Tel.: 22-83-61
Telex: 2284 WIGSA

البنك السعودي العالمي المحدود
Saudi International Bank
AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED

Extract from the Interim Balance Sheet at 30 June 1979

	30 June 1979	31 December 1978
	£'000	£'000
Authorised share capital	50,000	50,000
Issued share capital	38,000	25,000
Reserves	2,913	2,763
Shareholders' funds	40,913	27,763
Deposits	549,933	447,929
Loans, less general provision	150,571	150,782
Total assets	606,487	487,664

Highlights from the Executive Director's Interim Statement

During the first six months of 1979, the Shareholders' funds have increased to £40,913,000 from £27,763,000, and total assets to £606,487,000 from £487,664,000. The increase in Shareholders' funds was due to earnings generated in the six month period and to an increase in the paid up capital, of which £12,280,000 was subscribed for in cash by the Shareholders and the remaining £720,000 represents a bonus issue of shares.

A banking subsidiary was formed in Nassau in March 1979 and has received its licence to operate.

The Saudi International Bond Fund, a unit trust, was established in Jersey and offers individual and institutional investors an opportunity to invest in an actively managed international bond portfolio.

The Bank's commercial banking and foreign exchange business continued to expand and earnings are well ahead of last year's at the same date.

With our particular expertise in Saudi Arabian business in continued demand, we are optimistic for the balance of this year.

Board of Directors

H.E. Sheikh Mohammed Abalkhail, Chairman
Minister of Finance and National Economy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Edgar C. Felton
Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer
H.E. Sheikh Khalid M. Algosaibi
Vice-Governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency
Dr. Mahsoun B. Jalal
Vice-Chairman and Managing Director of the Saudi Fund for Development
H.E. Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh
Deputy-Chairman and Managing Director of the Riyad Bank Limited
The Rt. Hon. Lord O'Brien of Lothbury, G.B.E., P.C.
Retired Governor of the Bank of England
John M. Meyer, Jr., K.B.E.
Retired Chairman of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Pierre Ledoux
Chairman of Banque Nationale de Paris

Shareholders

Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Riyad Bank, National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia), Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris, Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

The Bank with special expertise in Saudi Arabia

Copies of the Interim Balance Sheet at 30 June 1979 may be obtained from the Secretary, Saudi International Bank, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3TB. Telephone (01) 638 2323.

Chicago Futures

July 31, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	4.18	4.22	4.10	4.10½	—.05½
Dec	4.27¼	4.29½	4.16½	4.17¼	—.05
Mar	4.29	4.30½	4.17	4.17½	—.05½
May	4.22	4.25½	4.11	4.15	—.06
Jul	4.03	4.03	3.95½	3.98	—.05
Sep	4.02	4.02	3.98	3.99	—.06

Sales Mon. 109,765.

Total open interest Mon. 52,110; off 417 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Sep	2.81	2.86½	2.78¼	2.81½	+.04
Dec	2.91	2.96	2.77½	2.79¼	+.01¾
Mar	2.69	2.74½	2.66½	2.89¾	+.02¾
May	2.91	2.97½	2.90	2.92	+.03¾
Jul	2.91	2.97	2.91	2.92¼	+.05½
Sep	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	+.04

Sales Mon. 282,115.

Total open interest Mon. 185,421; off 629 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Aug	7.15	7.21	7.09½	7.15½	+.06¼
Sep	7.15	7.21	7.11½	7.15½	—.04½
Nov	7.12	7.17½	7.05½	7.12½	+.04¼
Jan	7.25	7.29	7.16½	7.23¼	+.02¾
Mar	7.35	7.42	7.31	7.35	+.06
May	7.41	7.47	7.37	7.38¾	+.02¾
Jul	7.47	7.50	7.42	7.42	+.02½
Aug	.	.	.	7.38	+.03

Sales: Mon. 245,260.

Total open interest Mon. 100,171, off 2,835 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Aug	192.00	192.50	190.50	191.60	+.50
Sep	193.00	194.00	191.60	192.10	+1.10
Oct	194.00	194.50	192.10	192.60	+.50
Dec	195.50	195.90	193.50	194.70	+.80
Jan	196.50	196.60	195.00	196.30	+.90
Mar	198.00	198.50	197.00	197.80	+.80
May	198.00	199.00	197.00	198.70	+1.70
Jul	199.00	199.00	196.50	198.70	—2.30
Aug	200.00	200.00	195.50	199.50	+2.00

Sales Mon. 17,577.

Total open interest Mon. 49,003, off 442 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Aug	27.13	27.50	27.10	27.42	+.29
Sep	26.70	27.00	26.52	26.80	+.15
Oct	26.30	26.50	26.11	26.45	+.20
Dec	26.00	26.25	25.90	26.02	+.11
Jan	26.00	26.25	25.90	26.02	+.17
Mar	26.05	26.30	25.95	26.07	+.15
May	26.10	26.30	26.05	26.05	+.08
Jul	26.00	26.25	26.00	26.05	+.10
Aug	25.99	26.20	25.96	25.96	+.06
Sep	25.97	26.10	25.93	25.92	+.06

Sales Mon. 17,045.

Total open interest Mon. 59,656, off 66 from Fri.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

July 31, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Pan Am	969,200	7¼	— ⅛
Southern Co	476,100	12⅞	+ ⅛
Mobil s	355,600	39½	+ ⅜
AmerT&T	314,600	57⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlin	290,700	12	+ ⅛
IBM s	271,600	67¼	+ ⅝
MGIC Inv	267,900	26⅞	+2⅛
Harnischfe	256,300	23⅛	+1
Ramada Inn	245,100	12⅛	+ ⅛
WstnBcp	237,800	33½	
KaisrAlum	235,900	18⅛	
Sterl Drug	225,800	16⅛	— ⅛
Tenneco	219,900	37	+ ⅜
Comw Edis	219,800	24⅛	+ ⅛
StudWorth	215,700	49⅛	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	34.36	32.55
Advanced	998	776
Volume Up (in millions)	21.16	14.90
Declined	462	663
Volume Down (in millions)	8.49	9.78
Unchanged	415	433
Total Issues	1,876	1,872
New highs	106	53
New lows	6	8

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	839.59	849.06	837.80	846.42	+7.58
20 Trn	252.39	255.41	251.36	254.53	+2.44
15 Util	108.05	109.03	107.61	108.30	+0.78
65 Stk	299.19	302.51	295.29	301.39	+2.68

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	104.26	102.69	103.81	+0.65
Industrials	115.25	113.31	114.77	+0.70
Utilities	52.34	51.58	52.16	+0.31
Finance	13.50	13.07	13.21	—0.13
Transp.	15.77	15.52	15.71	—0.14

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.14	58.93	59.14	+3.35
Industrials	65.12	64.95	65.12	+0.39
Transp.	50.36	50.11	50.36	+0.35
Utilities	39.09	38.91	39.00	+0.14
Finance	65.74	65.36	65.74	+0.73

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 30	130,424	307,992	1,068
July 27	114,477	258,742	1,514
July 26	120,403	272,263	1,039
July 25	126,475	294,380	739
July 24	123,653	294,816	626

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Syntex Corp	236,400	39⅛	+ ½
DomePetr gs	209,100	38½	—2⅛
LoewsTh wt	120,600	21⅛	+ ⅜
CdnSupOil g	113,100	119	—1
Champ Ho	86,900	1⅛	
HouOilM	80,700	17⅛	
ResrtIntA	76,400	47⅛	— ½
CrwnCnPet s	64,900	34⅛	—3
IntrCtyGs g	62,400	14	— ½
GIBos Pet	57,200	14⅛	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.07	3.40
Advanced	319	294
Volume Up (in millions)	1.89	1.65
Declined	256	271
Volume Down (in millions)	1.42	1.17
Unchanged	247	247
Total Issues	816	812
New highs	N.A.	19
New lows	N.A.	8

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
199.54	198.43	198.69	—0.61

HIGHER INTEREST IN U.S. BANKS

10%

Deposits are guaranteed by a Permanent Authority of the U.S. Government

Earn up to 10% on deposits with banks in U.S.A. where your money is guaranteed safe. Interest is paid quarterly and is exempt from U.S. taxes for non-U.S. citizens.
Your funds may be transferred from anywhere to U.S. banks by mail or cable.
All deposits and withdrawals are made thru a leading U.S. Custodian Bank without cost.
For complete information by return airmail write:
Noramtrust, Noram House, 22 John Street, London WC 1 England or telex 265960

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS					
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Sep	1.40¼	1.42¾	1.39½	1.40	+.02
Dec	1.54	1.55	1.52¼	1.53½	+.02¾
Mar	1.64½	1.63½	1.60	1.61¼	+.03¼
May	1.57	1.67	1.65½	1.66	+.03
Jul	1.69	1.69½	1.69	1.69½	+.03

Sales Mon. 8,160.

Total open interest Mon. 5,530; up 4 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	60.20	60.75	59.75	60.47	+ .50
Oct	59.10	59.75	58.50	59.40	+ .50
Dec	61.00	61.62	60.40	61.30	+ .42
Jan	62.10	62.75	61.65	62.47	+ .47
Feb	63.05	63.65	62.25	63.27	+ .20
Apr	64.55	65.07	63.82	64.67	+ .37
Jun	66.10	66.55	65.45	66.30	+ .20
Aug	65.25	65.10	65.05	65.15	+ .05
Oct	65.15	65.50	64.50	64.50	+ .25
Dec	.	66.52	.	66.52	+ .02

Est. sales: 33,204; sales Mon. 31,007.

Total open interest Mon. 57,352, off 1,899 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE					
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	73.75	74.12	73.55	74.12	+1.50
Sep	72.50	73.45	72.50	73.45	+1.50
Oct	72.00	72.87	71.55	72.87	+1.50
Nov	73.40	74.12	72.95	74.07	+1.45
Jan	75.50	76.75	75.70	76.75	+1.50
Mar	77.70	78.35	77.50	78.35	+1.05
Apr	78.20	78.80	77.52	78.80	+ .80
May	78.10	78.90	77.75	78.90	+1.45

Est. sales: 5,836; sales Mon. 4,846.

Total open interest Mon. 19,368, off 212 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS					
30,000 cents per lb.					
Aug	35.60	35.90	34.55	35.12	— .37
Oct	32.40	32.75	31.85	32.40	+ .15
Dec	33.55	33.77	32.75	33.15	— .30
Feb	35.30	35.50	34.15	34.50	— .67
Apr	35.10	35.20	34.05	34.17	— .77
Jun	38.65	38.75	38.00	38.40	— .30
Jul	39.20	39.35	38.60	38.70	— .50
Aug	38.20	38.20	37.60	37.75	— .32

Est. sales: 5,462; sales Mon. 5,853.

Total open interest Mon. 4,360, up 11 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	29.70	26.70	26.85	27.02	— .87
Feb	40.05	40.95	38.75	39.25	— .67
Mar	46.65	41.45	39.35	39.47	— .97
May	41.90	42.60	40.52	41.00	— .55
Jul	42.90	43.80	41.95	42.00	— .57
Aug	42.00	42.70	40.95	40.05	— .37

Est. sales: 3,169; sales Mon. 6,735.

Total open interest Mon. 24,930, off 197 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ICED BROILERS					
30,000 lbs.; cnts pr lb;					Ag
39.93	40.40	39.95	40.40	+.30	
Sep	39.20	39.25	39.10	39.25	+.25
Oct	39.00	39.20	39.00	39.10	+.10
Nov	38.75	38.75	38.75	38.75	.
Dec	40.10	.	.	.	+.15
Jan	42.00	.	.	42.00	.
Feb	42.30	42.30	41.65	41.65	—.65
Mar	41.55	.	.	41.55	.
Apr	41.50	.	.	41.50	.

Sales Mon. 87.

Total open interest Mon. 1,377, off 14 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS					
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Aug			52.00	52.00	— .25
Sep	57.00	57.00	55.35	55.50	—1.80
Oct				57.85	.
Nov	60.25	60.25	60.25	60.25	—1.15
Dec	61.50	61.50	60.75	60.75	— .80
Jan	.	.	.	61.00	.

Est. sales: 137; sales Mon. 64.

Total open interest Mon. 421, up 10 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER					
100,000 bd. ft.					
Sep	248.00	254.90	246.80	254.90	+5.00
Nov	219.50	226.40	219.50	226.40	+5.00
Jan	212.30	216.20	212.20	216.00	+3.20
Mar	212.00	215.30	212.00	214.90	+3.00
May	212.70	214.60	212.50	214.60	+1.90

Est. sales: 3,262; sales Mon. 2,403.

Total open interest Mon. 8,599, off 11 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD					
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Sep	193.60	198.40	193.60	198.40	+4.70
Nov	190.70	193.90	190.00	193.40	+3.00
Jan	192.00	193.80	191.00	193.80	+3.10
Mar	194.00	196.00	193.00	196.00	+2.90
May	196.00	198.50	195.50	198.50	+2.70
Jul	199.50	202.00	199.50	202.00	+3.50
Sep	203.00	.	.	203.00	+4.50
Nov	199.50	.	.	199.50	+1.50
Jan	198.00				

Sales Mon. 905.

Total open interest Mon. 3,572, off 79 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS					
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Sep	90.90	90.90	90.79	90.83	+.06
Dec	91.21	91.27	91.11	91.19	+.05
Mar	61.63	91.70	91.57	91.65	+.09
Jun	91.88	91.95	91.84	91.89	+.06
Sep	92.06	92.15	92.05	92.06	+.05
Dec	92.12	92.21	92.12	92.16	+.07
Mar	92.14	92.19	92.14	92.14	+.06
Jun	92.16	92.16	92.10	92.13	+.07

Est. sales: 8,172; sales Mon. 7,394.

Total open interest Mon. 47,598, off 960 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GNMA					
(8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of pct.)					100
Sep	87-08	87-17	87-08	87-16	+09
Dec	87-11	87-20	87-11	87-19	+10
Mar	87-17	87-22	87-16	87-20	+10
Jun	87-12	87-17	87-12	87-16	+10
Sep	87-07	87-10	87-07	87-10	+09
Dec	87-00	87-03	86-10	87-03	+09
Mar	86-25	86-29	86-25	86-28	+08
Jun	86-18	86-22	86-18	86-21	+08
Sep	86-14	86-15	86-14	86-15	+07
Dec	86-06	86-09	86-06	86-09	+06
Mar	86-01	.	.	86-04	+06

Sales Mon. 3,770 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 69,951, off 335 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS					
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of pct.					1
Sep	90-15	90-24	90-15	90-17	+04
Dec	90-15	90-23	90-15	90-18	+06
Mar	90-18	90-25	90-18	90-21	+07
Jun	90-13	90-23	90-13	90-20	+08
Sep	90-18	90-21	90-16	90-18	+08
Dec	90-09	90-18	90-09	90-15	+08
Mar	90-14	90-15	90-11	90-12	+08
Jun	90-10	90-10	90-09	90-09	+08
Sep	90-06	90-06	90-06	90-06	+08
Dec	90-01	90-03	90-01	90-03	+07
Mar	90-30	.	.	90-00	+06

Sales Mon. 5,591 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 63,172, up 225 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS					
($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Sep	10.52	10.60	10.51	10.59	.
Dec	10.35	10.43	10.33	10.39	— .05
Mar	10.03	10.04	9.97	9.99	— .03
Jun	9.64	9.64	9.55	9.57	— .01
Sep	.	.	.	.	.

Sales Mon. 178 contracts.

Total open interest Mon. 1,518, up 15 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
125,000 francs; $ per franc.					
Sep	0.6075	0.6105	0.6066	0.6070	+0.0013
Dec	0.6199	0.6232	0.6193	0.6197	+0.0013
Mar	0.6330	0.6355	0.6310	0.6330	+0.0012
June	0.6435	0.6460 b	0.6435	0.6450	+0.0015

Est. sales: 2,969; sales Mon: 4,622

Total open interest Mon: 9,299

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GUILDER					
125,000 guilders; $ per guilder					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.

Est. sales: N.T.; salesMon: N.T.

Total open interest Mon: 0

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC					
250,000 francs; $ per franc					
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2350	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2313	Unch.

Est. sales: N.T.; sales Mon: N.T.

Total open interest Mon: 5

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
YEN					
12.5 million yen; cents per yen.					
Sep	4625	4649	4625	4633	+0018
Dec	4670	4699	4670	4688	+0025
Mar	4725	4753	4723	4730	+0032

Est. sales: 2,050; sales Mon: 3,342

Total open interest Mon: 6,988

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
STERLING					
25,000 pounds; $ per pound.					
Sep	2.2500	2.2540	2.2295	2.2345	—0.0445
Dec	2.2350	2.2435	2.2165	2.2165	—0.0485
Mar	2.2150	2.2275	2.2050	2.2050	—0.0508
June	2.2140	2.2140	2.2000 a	2.2100 a	Unch.

Est. sales: 4,085; sales Mon: 4,452

Total open interest Mon: 6,497

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
100,000 dlrs; $ per Can.$.					
Sep	0.8562	0.8568	0.8535	0.8547	—0.0020
Dec	0.8564	0.8565	0.8535	0.8541 b	—0.0016
Mar	0.8565	0.8575	0.8544	0.8544	—0.0021
June	0.8585	0.8585	0.8570 a	0.8570 a	Unch.
Sep	0.8585	0.8585	0.8585	0.8585	Unch.

Est. sales: 1,321; sales Mon: 894

Total open interest Mon: 6,913

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHE MARK					
125,000 marks; $ per mark.					
Sep	0.5466	0.5489	0.5466	0.5479	+0.0004
Dec	0.5520	0.5543	0.5520	0.5536 b	+0.0007
Mar	0.5563	0.5602	0.5562	0.5585 b	+0.0017
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5663	Unch.

Est. sales: 2,206; sales Mon: 4,288

Total open interest Mon: 8,378

New York Futures

July 31, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.40	6.60	6.40	6.50	+0.10
Mar	8.40	8.97	8.40	8.63	—0.05
Apr	9.70	10.25	9.70	10.48	+0.10
May	12.05	12.70	12.05	12.57	+0.14

Est. sales: 535 sales Mon. 714.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 3,655 up 11 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C'					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	201.00	201.00	194.00	198.00	+ 8.00
Dec	189.70	189.70	187.00	189.70	+ 6.00
Mar	185.42	185.42	182.00	185.36	+ 5.94
May	184.29	184.29	181.75	183.90	+ 5.61
Jul	183.50	183.50	182.25	183.00	+ 5.58
Sep	181.50	181.50	181.50	181.00	+ 5.50

Est. sales: 1,375 sales Mon. 1,483.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 10,169 off 215 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	8.39	8.74	8.36	8.47+	0.02
Oct	8.70	8.81	8.46	8.78+	0.02
Jan	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.54—	0.05
Mar	10.07	10.15	10.00	10.07—	0.06
May	10.34	10.43	10.34	10.38—	0.07
Jul	10.66	10.71	10.63	10.49—	0.01
Sep	10.97	11.05	10.97	11.04—	0.01
Oct	11.10	11.22	11.10	11.16—	0.01

Est. sales: 7,050 sales Mon. 5,647.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 43,623 off 836 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	129.70	135.05	129.50	134.20	+3.15
Dec	136.30	141.37	136.30	140.50	+2.95
Mar	141.00	145.70	140.80	144.80	+2.90
May	143.50	148.00	143.50	147.30	+2.80
Jul	150.10	150.10	150.10	149.75	+2.65

Est. sales: 1,066 sales Mon. 799.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 6,858 up 78 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	101.35	102.50	101.35	102.40	+1.50
Nov	100.90	101.90	99.60	101.90	+2.30
Jan	100.80	101.00	100.00	100.90	+1.40
Mar	100.50	101.50	100.50	101.50	+1.35
May	101.75	102.00	101.75	102.00	+1.15

Est. sales: 400 sales Mon. 242.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 8,114 up 41 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	63.90	64.25	63.40	63.86	—0.05
Dec	63.85	64.25	63.55	64.22	+0.42
Mar	65.30	65.30	64.35	65.27	+0.37
May	66.05	66.05	65.75	66.05	+0.50
Jul	66.70	66.75	66.45	66.90	+0.55
Dec	67.75	67.75	67.75	67.60	+0.25

Est. sales: 4,850 sales Mon. 5,890.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 34,229 off 1,394 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Sep	81.20	82.50	80.70	81.30	—0.40
Dec	82.00	83.30	81.30	81.90	—0.40
Jan	82.30	82.30	81.55	82.05	—0.35
Mar	82.80	83.60	82.00	82.50	—0.30
May	83.30	83.90	82.30	82.80	—0.25
Jul	83.45	83.45	82.20	83.10	—0.10
Sep	83.60	83.60	83.25	83.30	.
Dec	83.85	84.00	83.10	83.60	.
Mar	83.55	83.55	83.58	83.70	.
May	84.50	84.50	84.00	83.75	.

Est. sales: 5,000 sales Mon. 7,773.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 40,062 off 1,222 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER					
5,000 troy oz.; cents troy oz					
Aug	906.00	915.00	889.50	897.00	—20.00
Sep	915.00	923.00	906.50	906.50	—20.00
Oct	922.00	922.00	914.50	914.50	.
Dec	936.00	945.00	929.30	929.30	.
Jan	941.0	950.0	935.8	935.80	—20.00
Mar	955.0	963.0	949.0	949.10	—20.00
May	965.0	975.5	962.4	962.40	—20.00
Jul	982.0	989.5	975.7	975.70	—20.00
Sep	9930.0	9930.0	9890.0	989.00	—20.00
Dec	1010.0	1020.0	1008.2	1008.20	.
Jan	1016.0	1016.0	1016.0	1014.80	.
Mar	1040.0	1032.0	1030.0	1028.10	—20.00
May	1041.4	1041.4	1041.4	1041.40	.

Est. sales: 22,000 sales Mon. 7,304.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 155,409 up 809 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM					
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	370.00	378.50	378.50	378.50	— 1.00
Oct	379.00	383.00	373.70	380.80	— 5.50
Jan	381.00	384.80	376.50	383.80	— 4.50
Apr	387.30	389.00	382.00	388.80	— 3.50
Jul	393.00	393.00	388.00	394.80	— 3.10
Oct	397.50	397.50	394.00	399.00	— 2.40
Jan	402.00	401.00	401.80	404.00	— 1.50

Est. sales: 4,029 sales Mon. 1,081.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 10,592 off 52 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Aug	295.50	299.00	286.20	286.90	— 9.30
Sep	298.50	300.50	293.30	288.70	—10.00
Oct	301.80	304.40	291.60	291.60	—10.00
Dec	307.00	309.80	297.30	297.30	—10.00
Feb	311.00	315.10	302.80	302.88	—10.00
Apr	315.30	320.20	308.20	308.20	—10.00
Jun	321.00	325.60	313.60	313.40	—10.00
Aug	328.00	330.30	318.60	318.60	—10.00
Oct	335.70	335.70	323.60	323.60	—10.00
Dec	337.00	340.00	328.60	328.60	—10.00
Feb	342.00	345.00	333.50	333.50	—10.00
Apr	347.00	349.70	338.40	338.40	—10.00
Jun	351.00	351.00	343.30	343.30	—10.00

Est. sales: 35,000 sales Mon. 32,770.

Total open interest Thur. Mon. 178,964 off 1,552 from Fri.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	27.80
Albert Heijn	88.20
Algemenbank	338.00
Amrobank	70.60
A'Dam Rub	51.00
Fokker	24.60
Heineken	82.00
H.V.A.	53.00
Hoogovens	30.00
K.L.M.	109.00
Nat. Nedder	107.60
Pakhoed	54.70
Philips	23.90
Robeco	164.00
Rolinco	134.50
Rorento	111.00
Royal Dutch	144.50
Unilever	129.60
Van Ommer	199.00
VMF-Stork	47.70

Brussels

Arbed	2,615
GBL (B.lamb)	1,710
Cockerill	478
Electrobel	6,490
GB-Inno-BM	2,630
Hoboken	2,950
Petrofina	5,000
Ph. Gevaert	1,150
Soc. Generale	1,885
Solvay	2,560
Un. Miniere	746

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	47.50
B.A.S.F.	136.80
Bayer	130.30
Commerzbank	204.00
Cont. Gummi	54.00
Daimler	258.50
Demag	157.00
Deutsche Bnk	273.90
Dresdner Bnk	208.80
Hoechst	128.30
Hoesch	41.98
Karlstadt	249.50
Kaufhof	190.00
K.H.D.	203.60
Lufthansa	91.00
Mannesmann	159.50
Metallgesell.	249.00
Neckermann	139.00
RWE new	164.20
Schering	244.50
Siemens	259.70
Thyssen	87.00
Varta	185.00
Veba	152.00
Volkswagen	208.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$ 6.90
Anglo-Am	0.78
Barclays Bnk	4.23
Beecham Gp	1.33
BICC	1.14
Boots	1.82
Bowater	1.55
BAT Ind.	2.70
BOC Intl	0.71
Brit Pet.	12.00
Burmah	1.37
Cadbury Sc.	0.52
Chartered	1.24
Courtaulds	0.83
De Beer D	$ 7.06
Decca Rec	3.40
Distillers	2.31
Dunlop	0.60
E Mus Ind	0.96
GEC	3.54
Free St Ged	25⅛
GKN	2.61
Glaxo Gp	4.33
Gold Fields	2.18

Gt Un St	3.88
Guinness	1.74
Hawker-Sidd	1.86
Hudson Bay	$ 40 ⅝
Imp Chem. Ind.	3.20
Imps	0.90
Marks & Spen.	1.08
Metal Box	2.58
Nichols	0.53
Plessey	1.07
Rand Mines	0.57½
Rank Org.	2.08
Royal Dutch	37½
R.T.Z.	2.62
Shell	3.38
Thorn (A)	4.20
Tube Invest.	3.28
Union Carb.	$ 6.85
Vickers	1.59
War L3½	0.33⅝
West Deep	$ 14⅛
West Drief	$ 44⅝
West Hold	$ 33⅛
West Min	1.36
Woolworth	0.73
ZCI	0.09

Milan

Bastogi	774.00
ERBA	1,998.00
ErcMarelli	297.50
Fiat	2,463.00
Finsider	143.50
Generali	45,410.00
IFI	2,485.00
Italgas	820.00
Italsider	378.00
LaRinas	118.50
Montedis	196.50
Olivetti	1,400.00
Pirelli	1,799.00
Snia Visco	798.00

Paris

Air Liquide	478.00
BSN	640.00
Carrefour	1,550.00
Cim Lafarge	252.30
Cie Bancaire	455.00
CFP	191.10
CGE	338.00
CCF	158.20
Elf-Aquitaine	860.00
Ferodo	355.00
Gen Occident	270.00
Imetal	68.40
L Oreal	645.00
Mach Bull	55.20
Michelin	908.00
Moet Henn	470.00
Moulinex	82.90
Paribas	216.50
PUK	90.90
Penarroya	50.50
Perrier	319.00
Peugeot	384.00
Rh Poulenc	129.00
Saclior	30.50
St Gobain	116.20
Suez	265.00
Telemecan	660.00
Thomson	190.18
Usinor	16.90

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,250
Buehrle	2,595
B Boveri	1,862
Cib Geigy	1,255
Cr Suisse	2,230
Fisher	695
HofRochN	7,425
Nestle	3,540
Sandoz	4,275
Sbc B. Suisse	384
Sulzer	2,745
U.B. Suisse	3,220

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

July 31, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	102.75	100.50	102.50	102.65	101.15	101.20
Dec	107.75	105.00	107.60	107.70	106.05	106.15
Mar	115.50	112.00	115.25	115.30	113.25	113.30
May	119.00	116.00	118.80	119.00	116.30	116.35
Aug	123.25	123.25	123.25	123.50	120.57	121.25
Oct	127.25	126.25	127.35	127.75	124.75	124.85
2,472 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Jul	1,322	1,322	Exp.	Exp.	1,295	1,315
Sep	1,404	1,340	1,402	1,404	1,329	1,331
Dec	1,469	1,407	1,461	1,464	1,396	1,398
Mar	1,513	1,454	1,507	1,508	1,446	1,447
May	N.A.	N.A.	1,532	1,538	1,471	1,476
Jly	1,567	1,515	1,560	1,570	1,581	1,585
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,582	1,600	1,515	1,530
2,902 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jul	1,674	1,634	Exp.	Exp.	1,592	1,600
Sep	1,725	1,640	1,703	1,705	1,630	1,632
Nov	1,735	1,682	1,720	1,722	1,648	1,649
Jan	1,735	1,685	1,725	1,726	1,650	1,652
Mar	1,700	1,751	1,689	1,690	1,609	1,619
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,675	1,680	1,590	1,605
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,660	1,670	1,571	1,690
5,916 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

July 31, 1979

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	810.00	812.00	796.00	797.00
3 months	826.50	827.00	813.50	814.00
Cathodes: spot	791.00	793.00	775.00	777.00
3 months	812.00	813.00	795.50	796.00
Tin: spot	6,630.00	6,640.00	6,320.00	6,330.00
3 months	6,610.00	6,620.00	6,370.00	6,380.00
Lead: spot	508.00	509.00	489.50	491.00
3 months	499.00	500.00	489.50	490.00
Zinc: spot	289.50	290.50	288.00	290.00
3 months	300.50	301.00	299.50	300.00
Silver: spot	403.30	403.80	396.80	397.10
3 months	414.00	414.50	406.90	407.00
Nickel: spot	2,580.00	2,600.00	2,490.00	2,490.00
3 months	2,640.00	2,650.00	2,535.00	2,540.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

July 31, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	974	969	973	974	+ 3
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	968	975	+ 3
Dec	1,035	1,030	1,030	1,034	+ 10
Mar	1,115	1,101	1,112	1,114	+ 13
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,140	1,150	+ 13
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,155	1,174	+ 10
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,165	1,190	+ 10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,185	1,205	+ 10
195 lots.					
COCOA					
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	Exp.	Exp.	—
Sep	1,350	1,322	1,340	1,350	+ 45
Dec	1,372	1,350	1,377	1,382	+ 36
Mar	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,425	+ 30
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	—	+ 30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	—	+ 25
12 lots					

50% GAIN IN SWISS FRANCS?

We are the biggest newsletter in Switzerland.
We recommended to our clients the purchase of several securities that gained 50% in the last 18 months. Adding the currency gains the total return was over 60% in dollars. We also follow the German and American market. For trial offer please enclose $10 or equivalent. Marketletter is available in English or German.
Write to Dr. Jens Ehrhardt,
P.O. Box 900308, D-8000 Muenchen 90/Germany.

Cash Prices

July 31, 1979

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.98	1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	99-100	78-79
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	0.31
Copper elect., lb	84⅛	63⅛
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.2701	6.7712
Zinc. E. St L. Basis lb	.0.39	0.39
Silver N.Y., oz.	9.055	5.589
Gold N.Y., oz.	296.70	205.35

New York prices.

Commodity Index

July 31, 1979

Moody's .... 1,057.20 f

Base 100: Dec. 31, 1931
p — preliminary; f — final

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—106

AVXCp, AetnaLife s, AirProd, Alaska Int, Allegh Cp, AlleghLud, Amcord Inc, AmBrd 1.70pf, AGins .90pf, AmStores wi, Amfac Inc, Amrep Corp, Anixter Bro, ArkLa Gas, Armcoinc, Arrow Elect, BankTr NY, BarnesGp s, BarryWrgt s, Bayuk Cig, BigThree, CabotCp, Cascde NGs, Charter NY, Chris Craft, ChrisC cvpf, ClevCliff, Coltind, Coltind pfD, Colum Gas, ConeMills, ConsNatGs, Cooper Ind, Coopln cvpf, Cooper TR, CooprTR pf, Coreind s, Dresser Ind, Eaton Corp, EatonCo pf, Esterlin Cp, EthylCp, EthylCo pfA, FMC, Fairchild s, FlinktofB, FlaEasCst, FreeprtMin s, GKTech, GKTec 1.94pr, Gas Svc, GenCare s, GenSignal, GulfWstn, GlfWn pfC, Heck Watr, HelimBrw s, Hughes Tool, Humana, Industri Nat, IntlMin Chm, Koracorp, LTV 2.60pf, LibertyCp s, MGIC Inv, Mattel 2.50pf, MercTex s, Midlnd Ross, MorKnud, NCNBCp n, NL Ind, NatlLibtyn, NtMedCre s, NatMedEnt s, NevadPow, NEngNucl s, Newhall Ld, Nwstlnd, ParkerPen wi, PennCen prA, PhilipMorr s, Piedmt NGs, Premier Ind, RepTexCp, Sanders, SantaFe Ind, ScuddDVst, SignalCo, StaufChm s, Sundstrand, SprmktG pf, Tenneco, TexCom Bn, TexEastn, TexPac Ld, Transam Cp, Travelers, UGI Corp, US Indust, UniTel, WarnrCom s, WeisMkts s, WellFar Mt, WstnBcp, Wisc Gas, Zapata Cp

NEW LOWS—6

AmStr 5.51pfwi, CHILI 4.50pf, Chrysl 2.75pf, GHSU 5.08pf, IHPw 8.94pf, KubotaLtd

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low — Stock — Div. in $ — Yld. — P/E — Sls. 100s — High — Low — Close Quot. — Ch'ge Prev. Close

(Continued From Page 6)

28¾ 24¼ PSNH pf2.75 11. z50 25¼ 25¼ 25¼— ¼
22¾ 18¾ PSvNM 1.92 9.4 7 77 20¾ 20½ 20½
24¾ 20 PSvEG 2.20 10. 7 151 21¼ 21⅛ 21¼+ ⅛
48 39⅛ PSEG pf4.08 9.0 z4500 45¼ 45¼ 45¼+3¼
50½ 42 PSEG pf4.30 9.1 z50 47 47 47 + ½
57½ 48½ PSEG pf5.05 9.5 z200 53 52¾ 53
25½ 21⅛ PSEG pf2.17 9.2 4 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
27¼ 24⅝ PSEG pf2.43 9.3 97 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ¼
91 77 PSEG pf7.70 9.2 z2960 84⅛ 81½ 83⅝+1⅛
107 97 PSEG pf9.62 9.3 z300 104 103⅝ 103⅝+1⅛
11¾ 5½ Publick 234 9⅞ 9½ 9¾
7⅝ 3⅝ Pueblo 4 236 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝+ ¼
7⅝ 4⅛ PR Cem 4 25 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+ ⅛
18¼ 15⅛ PgSPL 1.64 9.9 8 94 16⅝ 16¼ 16½
48 29⅛ Pullmn 1.60 4.2 8 521 38½ 37¾ 38½+ ⅜
20½ 14⅝ Purex 1.16 7.1 7 66 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
9¾ 3 PurtinFo 40 8⅝ 8⅜ 8⅝— ⅛
30¾ 22⅞ Purolir 1.32 4.7 7 11 28¼ 28 28
27¾ 21⅝ QuakO 1.20 4.9 6 59 24¼ 24 24¼+ ⅛
110 104 QuaO pf9.56 8.9 z50 107 107 107
28⅝ 17⅜ QuakStO 1 5.1 18 224 19⅝ 19⅜ 19½
33 18⅝ Quanex s 1 3.4 11 69 29½ 29¼ 29⅜
12½ 4⅝ Questor .20 3.0 12 37 6¾ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
33⅝ 23 RCA 1.60 6.5 6 482 24½ 24⅜ 24½+ ¼
44 37 RCApf 3.50 9.0 z500 39⅛ 39 39
74 52½ RCA pf 4 7.3 10 55 54½ 55
11 9⅛ RLC s .44 4.2 5 47 10⅝ 10½ 10½
15⅞ 9½ RTE .60 6.0 6 22 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
15⅜ 10 RalsPur .58 5.7 8 924 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
17 6⅝ Ramad .12e 1.0 28 2451 12¼ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
18¼ 11½ RapAm .60e 3.4 3 121 17⅝ 17¼ 17⅝+ ⅛
57 37 RapA pf2.25 4.1 1 55 55 55 +3
40⅜ 24⅝ Raybt 1.60b 5.5 5 97 29⅛ 28⅝ 29⅛+ ½
27⅝ 14⅛ Raymdint 1 5.3 5 34 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅛
58⅝ 42½ Raythn 1.60 3.0 10 678 53⅛ 52⅛ 52⅞+ ⅝
32⅜ 18⅝ ReadBat 1 3.9 9 211 26 25⅝ 25⅞+ ⅜
19⅜ 12⅛ RitRei 1.70e 12. 9 2 14½ 14½ 14½
7⅝ 3½ Redman .09e 1.4 6 214 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
10¼ 7⅛ ReeceCp .60 6.7 5 8 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
33⅝ 22¼ ReevsB 1.80 5.7 4 15 31½ 31 31½+ ⅜
15⅞ 10⅜ ReichCh .74 5.8 10 55 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
65 29⅞ RelnEl 1.60 2.6 12 41 60⅛ 59⅝ 60⅛+1⅝
49¼ 30⅛ RelGp 1.60b 3.4 5 178 47⅛ 46½ 46⅝— ⅜
27⅝ 23⅞ RelG pf 2.60 10. 8 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅝+ ¼
28⅝ 25 Relin pf2.68 9.8 3 27⅝ 27¼ 27¼
11⅞ 5⅝ RepAir .20 2.6 5 451 7⅝ 7¼ 7⅝— ⅛
7½ 1⅝ RepAir wt 441 2⅝ 2¼ 2⅝+ ⅛
27⅝ 11⅛ RexCp .45e 1.7 5 29 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅞— ⅜
22 13⅞ RepFnS s.92 4.8 3 19 19½ 19¼ 19¼
3 1⅛ RepMtg 20 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
28¼ 21⅝ RepStl 1.80a 6.6 3 300 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅛— ½
26 20⅝ RepTex 1 3.8 7 91 u26⅜ 25½ 26⅛+1⅛
22½ 9 ResvOil .30 1.4 13 1231 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½+ ⅛
33 19⅜ RsOil pf1.75 5.6 87 31⅜ 31⅛ 31½+ ⅛
32½ 20⅜ RevcoD .64 2.6 10 908 24⅞ 24⅜ 24⅜+ ¼
19⅝ 11⅞ Revere 3 93 15 14½ 14⅞+ ⅜
59 44½ Revlon 1.56 3.3 12 711 47 46⅛ 47 + ⅜
22½ 12⅛ Rexham .60 3.8 7 211 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 + ¼
21¼ 15½ Rexnrd .96 5.2 6 173 18⅝ 17⅞ 18⅜+ ⅜
65 54½ Reynln 3.80 6.2 6 184 61 60⅜ 61 + ⅜
50¾ 48⅝ Reyln pf4.10 8.1 123 50⅝ 50¼ 50⅝+ ⅜
39⅝ 29⅛ RevMtl 1.80 5.3 4 138 34½ 34⅛ 34½
25¼ 16⅛ RichCo 1.20 6.1 5 10 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝— ⅛
31 19⅝ RchMer 1.06 4.5 9 116 23⅞ 22⅞ 23⅝+ ⅜
21⅞ 15⅝ RiegelT 1.60 8.8 6 9 18⅛ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ⅛
37⅜ 23⅛ RioGran 1 2.8 6 41 36 35⅝ 35⅞
19⅛ 13⅝ RioGr pf .80 4.4 16 18⅛ 18 18
26 16⅝ RiteAid .54 2.3 9 291 24⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝+ ½
29½ 17 Robshw 1.30 7.4 6 59 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝— ⅛
35 22⅝ Robtsn 1.90 6.0 7 11 31⅝ 31¼ 31⅝+ ⅛
12⅝ 8½ Robins .40 4.1 9 228 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
19⅛ 15⅝ RochG 1.48 9.0 7 27 16⅜ 16¼ 16⅜
20⅝ 16⅛ RochTl 1.56 7.9 8 18 20 19⅝ 19⅞— ¼
17⅛ 10⅛ Rockowr 1 5.9 6 18 17 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
40¼ 30⅛ Rockwl 2.60 6.6 6 162 39⅛ 38⅝ 39⅛+ ½
97½ 78⅝ RkInt pf4.75 5.0 1 95¼ 95¼ 95¼+ ¼
36 28 RkInt pf1.35 3.9 1 35 35 35 + ⅜
43¼ 30½ RohmH 2 4.7 7 59 43 42⅝ 43 + ⅜
19⅞ 10 Rohrind 4 67 13⅛ 13 13⅛
23⅝ 16⅛ Rollins .72 3.4 10 307 21½ 21⅛ 21¼— ⅛
40 28⅝ Rolm s 20 105 29⅞ 28⅞ 29⅞+1
6¼ 2½ Ronson 34 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
11⅞ 9⅝ Roper s .90 9.1 6 20 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞
21½ 13⅜ Rorer .76 4.8 9 325 15⅞ 15⅝ 15¾
32¼ 15 Rosario .60 2.0 13 376 30⅝ 29⅞ 30⅛+ ⅛
27 15⅝ Rowan .10 .4 13 126 26⅜ 26¼ 26⅜— ⅛
19½ 13 RC Cos 1.04 7.4 36 41 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
76½ 57⅝ RoylD 5.09e 7.1 5 87 72⅛ 71⅝ 72 + ⅜
34¼ 21⅝ Rubbrm .92 3.6 10 347 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅜+ ⅝
12⅝ 9⅝ RussTog .88 8.8 6 28 10⅛ 9⅞ 10
23⅞ 14⅝ RyanH 1 4.6 8 136 21⅝ 21 21⅝+ ½
30⅝ 18⅝ RyderS 1b 4.8 6 37 21 21
10¼ 5⅝ SCA .35t 4.1 11 239 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
31⅜ 16⅛ SCM 1.30 4.4 6 254 30⅛ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅜
23⅞ 12⅛ SPSTec .50 2.3 7 196 22 20⅞ 21⅜+ ⅜
40⅜ 24⅝ Sabine .56 1.4 32 161 39⅝ 39¼ 39⅝— ⅛
17⅝ 8 Safgdin .32 1.9 13 93 17 16⅝ 17 + ⅜
46 34⅝ Safewy 2.60 7.0 7 215 37¼ 36⅞ 37⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 7½ SagaCp .44 4.9 6 28 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
32⅝ 21⅜ SJoMn 1.48 4.7 10 78 30⅝ 29⅞ 29⅞— ½
14 11⅛ StJoLP 1.26 11. 8 10 12⅛ 12 12
54 34⅝ StLSaF 2.50 4.9 7 22 51 50⅝ 51 + ⅜
11⅞ 10 SPaul 1e 9.4 62 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝+ ⅛
35¼ 27⅝ StRegP 1.80 5.9 6 x137 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅝+ ¼
8⅝ 5⅛ Salant .40 6.8 7 12 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞
20⅝ 5 Sambos 45 262 6⅛ 6⅛ 6¼+ ⅛
16 14 SDieGs 1.44 9.8 10 314 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 9⅝ SJuanR 1.051 6.7 13 16 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
25 12⅝ Sanders .40 1.5 12 568 u26⅛ 24⅝ 25⅝+ ⅝
45⅝ 29⅛ SFeInd 2.40 5.2 6 699 u46½ 45⅝ 46⅛+1⅛
40½ 18⅝ SFeInt .72 2.9 19 777 25⅝ 24½ 25 + ⅜
19⅝ 13 SgfWel .88 5.9 7 9 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅞+ ⅛
9¼ 4⅝ SaulRE 42 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
10 4 SavASto 13 100 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
15 7 SavOnD .40 3.3 8 184 12⅛ 12 12 + ⅛
13⅞ 9⅞ SavEIP 1 9.4 4 11 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
15 11⅛ SavE A 1.34 10. 9 13⅜ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
13⅞ 11 SavE pf1.28 11. 9 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
21 11⅝ Savin .70 4.1 4 652 17⅛ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅜
8⅝ 4⅝ Saxon 6 148 6⅛ 5⅞ 6
6⅛ 2⅞ Schaefer 42 4⅝ 4 4
38 27⅛ SchrPlo 1.44 4.7 8 543 30⅝ 30⅛ 30½+ ⅜
64⅝ 61½ SchrPl pf5.07 7.9 71 64 63⅝ 64 + ⅝
15⅛ 9 Schlitz .30t 2.9 4 484 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
80½ 66⅝ Schlmb s1.10 1.4 18 712 78⅝ 77⅝ 77⅝+ ⅛
29 25⅝ SciAtla s 16 x89 28⅛ 27⅜ 27⅞
27⅞ 18 SCOA s 1 4.6 6 56 22 21⅞ 21⅞
5½ 3½ ScotLad 25 4⅝ 4⅝ 4½
36½ 22 ScotFet 1.80 6.5 6 19 27⅝ 27 27½
22½ 15⅞ ScottF .58 2.6 9 14 22 22
19⅝ 13½ ScottP .92 5.4 5 1267 17⅛ 16⅝ 17 — ⅛
14⅞ 8⅝ Scottys .40 2.9 8 109 14⅛ 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
24⅜ 17⅞ Scovill 1.40 7.7 5 140 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
9½ 6⅞ Scudder 19 27 u 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
9⅝ 8⅝ Scud pf .81e 8.9 26 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
14⅝ 11⅛ SeaCA pf1.46 12. 4 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
33⅜ 15½ SeaCont .42 2.2 6 x64 19 18⅞ 18⅞
35⅞ 23⅝ SeabCL 2.20 7.3 5 323 30⅛ 29⅞ 30⅛+ ⅜
18⅞ 9⅞ SeabWA .40b 3.1 8 255 13 12⅞ 12⅞
31½ 23 Seafst 1.12 3.8 7 11 29¼ 29 29¼+ ½
34½ 24¼ Seagrm g1.12 11 208 29½ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅜
17⅝ 10⅝ Seagrv .27e 1.7 7 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
17⅛ 15⅛ SealAir n.40 2.4 9 93 16½ 16 16½+ ⅛
29¼ 19⅝ SealPw 1.10 4.0 7 56 28 27⅝ 27⅝— ⅜
16⅛ 10⅝ SearleG .52 3.7 10 438 14⅝ 14 14⅛+ ¼
26⅝ 18⅞ Sears 1.28 6.8 7 883 18⅞ 18½ 18¾+ ¼
14⅝ 5⅝ Seatrain 64 84 7 6⅞ 7
34 24½ SecPac n1.80 5.4 6 120 33½ 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
48⅛ 24⅝ Sedco .64 2.1 15 59 31¼ 30⅞ 31½+1⅛
14⅝ 11⅛ SeigLt 1.20b 11. 5 12 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
10⅝ 7⅝ SvCpint .34 3.9 5 9 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 7⅝ Shakspr .52 4.5 8 16 11⅝ 11½ 11½
20⅛ 11⅛ Shaklee .74 4.5 5 32 16⅝ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
17½ 8½ ShearH .48b 3.0 4 186 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
43⅝ 30⅛ ShellOil 2 5.0 6 366 40⅛ 39⅝ 40⅛+ ½
13⅝ 8⅝ ShelGlo .78 6.9 4 56 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
27⅝ 19⅝ Shrwin 16 27 23⅝ 23½ 23½
14⅝ 12½ SierPac 1.34 9.8 7 37 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
30⅛ 19⅝ Signal 1 3.1 6 647 u31⅛ 30½ 31⅛+1⅛
38½ 28⅝ Signode 1.72 5.1 6 148 34 33⅝ 34 + ⅜
21⅛ 12¼ SimPrec .24 1.4 13 308 17½ 16½ 17⅛+ ⅝
13⅝ 8⅝ SimpPat .56 5.0 12 220 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
21 12⅝ Singer .80 5.9 5 435 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅜
37⅜ 30⅛ Singr pf3.50 11. 11 31⅝ 31⅜ 31⅜
17⅛ 9⅛ Skyline .48 4.2 18 706 11⅝ 11 11½+ ½
24⅝ 17⅝ SmithA 1.40 7.2 3 9 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
58⅜ 39 Smithln 1.12 2.0 10 295 56⅛ 56 56⅛+ ⅛
47 38⅝ Smkln s1.44 3.3 13 408 44⅞ 43⅝ 44⅛+ ⅜
22 14½ SmithTr 1 5.7 6 2 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝
26¼ 16½ Smucker 1 5.1 7 14 19⅝ 19½ 19½
24½ 20⅛ SnapOn s.80 3.4 12 101 22⅝ 22½ 22½— ⅛
10⅞ 7⅛ SonyCp .10e 1.2 17 74 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
21¼ 16⅛ SooLin s 8 21 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
6⅛ 2⅝ SoAltTr 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
19 15 SCrEG 1.68 10. 9 388 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅜+ ¼
20⅝ 16⅝ SoJerIn 1.74 9.1 9 6 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
51¼ 26⅝ Soutdwn .60 1.3 7 18 47⅛ 46⅞ 47 — ⅛
15⅛ 11½ SoetBk .80 5.3 6 66 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
7⅝ 6⅛ SoetPS s 5 38 7 6⅞ 6⅞
27⅝ 23⅛ SCalEd 2.48 9.6 6 749 25⅝ 25½ 25⅝
16⅝ 12 SouthCo 1.54 12. 9 x4267 13 12⅞ 12⅞+ ⅛
20⅝ 17⅛ SoInGE 1.52 8.2 6 17 18½ 18⅛ 18⅜+ ⅛
43 29½ SoNRes 1.50 3.5 8 192 42½ 42 42½+ ⅜
41 34½ SNETel 3.60 9.4 6 42 38⅝ 38⅜ 38⅝— ⅛
34½ 25 SouPac 2.40 7.2 6 153 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅛— ⅛
57¼ 44⅝ SouRy 3.20 5.9 6 83 54 53½ 54 + ¼
56 43 SoRy pf 3 5.6 2 54 54 54 + ⅜
29⅝ 26⅝ SoRy pf2.60 9.5 4 27½ 27½ 27½
27⅝ 18½ SoUnCo 1.76 6.6 8 21 26⅝ 26⅜ 26⅝+ ½
34⅝ 25⅛ Soutind .84 2.8 10 460 30⅛ 30 30⅛
41 34¼ SouRoyl s .21 104 38⅛ 37⅝ 38⅛+ ½
22⅜ 16⅛ SwtAir s.28 1.4 5 113 20⅝ 20 20⅝+ ⅜
29⅝ 22⅝ SwtBsh 1.24 5.1 7 2 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜+ ⅛
19⅝ 18⅛ SwtFore .40 2.3 4 58 18⅛ 17½ 17⅝— ⅛
12⅝ 12⅛ SwtGas n1.10 9.1 9 137 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
15⅛ 13 SwtPS 1.28 9.2 5 100 14 13⅞ 13⅞
15½ 10½ Sparton .80 6.3 6 7 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
26⅝ 15⅛ SpectPh 15 110 25½ 25 25 — ⅛
23½ 12⅛ SperryH 1 7.4 4 13 13⅝ 13⅛ 13½— ⅛
51⅛ 39⅛ SperryR 1.56 3.4 7 370 46⅛ 45½ 46⅛+ ⅛
20⅝ 14 SprngsM 1.05 6.5 4 10 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
26¼ 19⅝ SquarD 1.50 6.3 8 48 24 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
37⅛ 25½ Squibb 1.08 3.5 12 571 31⅝ 31 31⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 11⅛ StaRite n.70 5.7 6 19 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
27⅝ 16⅛ StaRby 1 4.1 15 158 24½ 23⅝ 24½+ ⅜
29⅝ 22⅞ StBrnd 1.48 5.9 9 95 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅞+ ⅛
35 19⅛ StBPnt .64 2.4 11 613 27⅛ 25⅝ 26⅝+1⅛
52½ 40⅝ StOilCl 2.80 5.4 6 858 52⅛ 51⅝ 51⅝— ⅛
69 48⅝ StOInd 3 4.5 8 609 66⅝ 66 66½+ ⅜
61⅜ 32½ StOilOh 1.20 2.0 11 876 60⅛ 59⅞ 60
61¼ 56⅝ SOOS pf3.75 6.4 20 59 59
12¼ 7⅛ StPacCp .60 5.6 4 59 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 12⅝ Standex .75 4.4 7 11 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ¼
29⅝ 22⅝ StanW 1.08 3.6 8 37 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝
30⅝ 22⅝ Starret 1.32a 4.7 6 1 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 3½ StMtlInv 11 155 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
11⅛ 9⅝ StaMSe 1.05 9.9 4 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
22½ 19 StautCh s1.10 4.6 8 1156 u23⅝ 22⅞ 23⅝+1⅛
12⅝ 8½ Sterchi .68 7.2 4 69 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
8¾ 6⅝ SterlBcp .66 7.9 5 72 8½ 8⅜ 8⅜— ⅛
21½ 14 SterlDg .84 5.2 10 2258 16⅛ 15⅞ 16⅛— ⅛
4⅝ 3⅛ SterPre .12b 3.0 10 17 4⅛ 4 4 + ⅛
25½ 12⅝ Sterndnt .69 2.6 10 54 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅝+ ⅜
18⅝ 13⅛ StevenJ 1.20b 8.3 5 75 14⅝ 14 14⅛+ ⅛
29½ 26½ StewWa s1.88 6.5 7 25 28⅝ 28½ 28⅝+ ⅜
37⅜ 20⅛ StokVC 1.32 4.4 10 33 30 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
50 27⅛ StoneW 2.75e 5.9 9 9 47⅛ 46⅝ 46⅞— ⅜
29⅝ 10½ StonCon .60 2.5 10 124 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
20⅝ 14⅝ StopShp 1.20 6.4 5 9 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅜
23⅝ 14⅛ StorTec s 11 814 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅞
42¼ 26 StorerB 1.30 3.1 10 66 42 41 41⅝+ ½
16⅝ 12½ StridRit 1.08 8.1 6 6 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
49 23½ StuWar 1.25 2.6 9 2189 49 48⅛ 48⅝— ⅛
5 2⅝ SuavSho .20 5.5 18 124 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
31⅜ 16⅛ SubPrG 1.44 5.0 7 186 29⅞ 28⅞ 28⅞—1
32 22 SunChm .60 1.9 5 7 31 31 31 — ⅛
28⅝ 19½ SunEl .60 2.5 13 12 24½ 24⅜ 24⅝
57⅛ 36⅝ SunCo 3 5.3 7 519 57⅛ 56⅝ 57 + ⅛
59½ 37½ SunC pf 2.25 3.8 25 58⅝ 58⅛ 58⅝+ ⅛
25 16⅝ Sunbm 1.50 6.7 7 380 23 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
29½ 19 Sundstr 1.20 4.8 9 222 u25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝+ ⅛
73 50 Sunds pf3.50 4.8 198 72½ 72¼ 72½+ ⅛
17½ 9 SunsM .40 2.9 9 130 14½ 14 14 — ⅛
20¼ 15⅝ SuprVal .66 3.4 9 54 19¼ 19 19⅛
453 361 SuprOil 2.80 .6 28 32 438 436 436 —1⅛
16⅝ 10⅜ SupmkG .48 3.1 5 235 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
31½ 22⅝ Supm pf1.30 4.1 4 u31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛+ ⅛
12⅜ 4⅝ Suprsc 49 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
11⅝ 7⅝ SolroM .97e 9.2 10 29 10⅝ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
29⅝ 19⅛ Swank 1.48a 7.0 5 64 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
24⅝ 14½ Sybron 1.08 5.8 10 72 19⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
16 7⅝ Systron .10 .7 33 33 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
20⅛ 10⅝ TRE 1.26 6.9 9 33 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
13⅝ 11⅛ TRE wt 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
42⅛ 33⅝ TRW 2 5.2 6 544 38⅜ 37⅞ 38⅜+ ⅜
92⅝ 73½ TRW pf 4.40 5.3 19 82½ 82 82½
88 63⅝ TRW pr4.50 6.2 11 72⅝ 71⅛ 72⅝
27⅛ 17½ TaftBrd .74 2.9 8 172 26⅝ 26⅛ 25½+ ⅛
4⅝ 1⅛ Talcott 43 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 9⅝ Talley 1 18. 7 45 10⅝ 10 10
15⅝ 10⅝ Talley pf 1 9.3 7 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
21⅛ 16½ TampE 1.44 8.3 8 771 17⅛ 17 17⅛
34⅝ 17⅝ Tandy 7 782 21½ 21⅛ 21½+ ⅜
6⅝ 3⅛ Tandycft n 2 72 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅝— ⅛
13⅛ 7⅝ Tappan .28 2.4 17 11 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
16⅝ 9 Tchnclr .40 3.8 7 50 14⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 7⅝ Technicn 12 114 14⅝ 14 14 — ⅛
57 39 Tektrox .64 1.2 13 21 54⅝ 54⅛ 54⅝+ ⅛
11¼ 5 Telecor 6.60c 4 5 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
140⅝ 83⅝ Teledn 9.92t 7.2 6 693 138⅝ 137⅛ 137⅛+ ⅝
21⅛ 8⅛ Telprmt 21 143 19⅝ 18⅝ 18⅞— ⅛
9⅛ 3⅝ Telex 10 212 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
36⅝ 29 Tenneco 2.20 5.9 8 2199 u37 36⅝ 37 + ⅜
89½ 82⅝ Tenc pr 7.40 8.4 69 88 88 + ⅜
30½ 14⅝ Teradyn 10 99 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
19½ 6⅛ Tesoro 8 527 15 14⅝ 14⅞+ ⅛
33⅝ 19⅛ Tesor pf2.16 7.9 73 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 22⅝ Texaco 2.16 7.5 6 2102 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅛
42⅛ 25½ TexCm 1.40 3.3 8 37 u43⅝ 42⅝ 43 + ⅜
55½ 32 TexEst 2.20 4.8 9 227 u54⅝ 54⅛ 54½+1⅛
30 26⅛ TxET pf2.87 10. 8 28⅛ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
47⅝ 34⅝ TexGT 2.64 5.9 8 102 45⅛ 44⅝ 45⅛+ ⅜
47 34⅝ TxGs pf1.50 3.4 1 44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝+ ⅜
22⅝ 16 Texind .60 3.1 4 173 19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅛+ ⅛
89⅝ 75⅛ TexInst 2 2.3 12 482 86⅝ 86 86½+1
15⅛ 5⅝ TexInt 17 490 13⅛ 13⅝ 13⅝
46½ 25⅝ TexOGs .44 1.0 11 590 46⅛ 45⅝ 46⅛+ ⅛
62½ 44⅝ TxPcLd .45e .7 28 21 u63 62 63 +1⅛
22⅛ 18 TexUtil 1.64 8.5 7 244 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
24⅞ 18 Texsgif 1.20 5.0 11 526 25 24 24 — ⅜
44⅛ 35⅛ Texgif pf 3 7.0 26 43⅛ 42⅞ 42⅞— ⅛
13¼ 4⅝ Textil Ind 3 85 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
35 23½ Textron 1.80 6.7 6 148 27⅛ 26⅝ 27 + ⅛
38½ 27 Textr pf2.08 7.1 4 29½ 29½ 29½+ ⅛
31⅛ 21⅛ Textr pf1.40 5.8 103 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅛
39⅝ 27⅛ Thiokol 1.55 4.2 7 47 37⅛ 36⅝ 37
48⅝ 39⅝ ThmBet 1.52 3.6 12 93 42⅛ 42⅛ 42⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 8⅛ Thomln .52b 5.3 5 25 10⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
33⅝ 20 ThmJW 1.80 6.9 6 52 26 25½ 26 + ⅜
17⅝ 9½ Thrifty .60 4.1 11 43 14½ 14⅛ 14½+ ⅛
28⅝ 19¼ Tidwatr .90 3.9 8 127 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛
30⅝ 19 Tigerint .80 3.4 6 280 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛+1⅛
50⅝ 35⅛ Timeln 1.66 3.8 8 358 43⅝ 42½ 43⅛+ ½
39⅝ 26½ Timl pfB1.57 4.9 68 32 31⅝ 32 + ⅜
35⅝ 26⅝ TimesM 1.20 3.7 8 36 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅛+ ⅛
63½ 45 Timkn 3 4.9 7 114 61⅝ 60⅝ 61⅝
4⅝ 2⅝ TobinP 4 5⅛ 5 5⅛+ ⅛
34½ 19⅝ ToddSh 7 66 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
25⅝ 12⅝ Tokheim .60 3.2 9 47 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
24⅛ 19 TolEdis 2.20 11. 7 72 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛
15⅝ 7⅝ TonkaCp 132 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
14⅝ 8⅛ TootRol .40b 4.2 6 21 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 17⅝ ToroCo .88 4.2 7 107 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+1⅛
23⅝ 18⅝ ToyRUs n 11 156 22⅛ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
19 15⅝ Tracor s.40 2.2 7 107 17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅛+ ⅜
23½ 17½ Trane s .92 4.2 9 26 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
38¼ 27⅝ TranUn 2.36 7.1 7 47 33⅝ 33 33⅛+ ⅜
30⅜ 13⅝ TWC 4 437 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
23½ 17⅛ TWC pf 2 10. 5 19½ 19⅛ 19½
18⅝ 15⅛ TWC pf1.90 11. 70 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 29 TWC pfC wi 9.0 38 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝
19⅝ 14⅝ Transm 1 5.2 6 603 b19½ 19⅛ 19⅛
23¼ 19½ Tranlnc .66 3.2 29 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
38⅝ 16⅝ Transco 1.24 4.5 12 x117 28 27⅝ 27⅝
14½ 7½ Transcn .60 6.0 9 38 10⅛ 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
79¼ 68½ TrGP pf6.65 9.6 z110 69⅛ 68½ 69¼+ ⅜
103½ 96⅝ TrG pf10.32 10. z10 99 99 99
97½ 88½ TrGP pf8.64 9.4 z320 92 92 92 — ⅜
26⅝ 22⅝ TrGP pf2.50 10. 7 25 25 25
18½ 12⅝ TrnsOh .40b 2.8 4 2 14½ 14½ 14½— ⅛
29 19⅛ Tranwy 1.80 7.4 5 37 24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅜
40⅝ 30⅝ Travlrs 2.08 5.1 5 609 u40⅝ 40½ 40½
44⅝ 33⅝ Travelr pf2 4.5 1 44⅛ 44⅛ 44⅛+ ½
20⅝ 16⅝ TriCon 2.01e 11. 110 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
30⅝ 27 TriCn pf2.50 8.7 2 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝
3⅝ 2 TriSoM 4 167 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
13½ 7⅝ Triaind .20r 2.2 6 82 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
24⅝ 14⅝ TriaPc .84 4.2 7 4 20 19⅝ 20
13⅝ 6⅝ Trica .18 1.8 10 43 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
37⅝ 15⅝ Trnityln 1 2.7 12 156 36⅝ 35⅝
17½ 14⅝ TucsEP 1.42 8.5 8 120 16⅝ 16⅝
46½ 24⅛ TCFox 1.40a 3.4 7 x78 41⅛ 41⅝
24½ 17 TwinDs 1 4.9 6 6 20½ 20½
23⅝ 14⅝ TycoLab 1 4.4 4 115 22⅝ 22⅝
18⅝ 13⅝ TylerCo .45 3.0 7 31 15⅝ 15
42⅝ 27⅛ Tymshr 15 119 37⅝ 37⅝
45⅝ 23⅝ UAL 1 3.8 4 796 26½ 26
27⅛ 16⅝ UGI 1.64 6.8 6 32 u24 23⅝
38⅝ 25⅝ UGI pf 2.75 10. z30 27⅝ 27⅝
22⅝ 14 UMC 1.20 7.8 7 55 15⅝ 15
3½ 1⅛ UMET Tr 18 2⅝ 2⅝
30½ 16 UNCRes .58 2.2 6 1955 23⅝ 22⅝
39⅝ 17 UNInd .18c 6 130 28⅝ 26
14⅛ 10 Unarco .88 6.8 5 8 13 13
53⅛ 46½ UniIL 4.17e 9.4 7 3 44⅝ 43⅝
65⅝ 54⅝ UniNV 4.27e 6.6 6 3 64⅝ 64⅝
52½ 43⅝ UCamp 2.40 5.3 5 616 45½ 45
49⅝ 33⅝ UnCarb 3 7.4 5 573 40⅝ 40⅝
18⅝ 7⅝ UnComr .20 1.6 180 13⅛ 12⅝
7 5⅝ UnionCo .24r 4.7 6 39 5⅝ 5
15⅝ 13⅝ UnElec 1.44 10. 7 158 13⅝ 13⅝
38 31⅝ UnEl pf3.50 11. z100 33 32
71 59 UnEl pf6.40 10. z100 62 62
24⅝ 20⅝ UnEl pf2.13 10. 8 20⅝ 20⅝
28⅝ 25⅝ UnEl pf2.72 10. 1 26⅝ 26⅝
82⅝ 74 UnEl pf7.44 9.9 1 75½ 75½
86 72⅝ UnEl pfH 8 11. 1 75 75
40⅝ 33 UnOCal s1.30 3.2 8 857 40⅝ 39⅝
74 44⅝ UPacC 2.30 3.1 10 435 73⅝ 72⅝
8⅝ 4⅝ Uniroyal 14 258 5⅝ 5⅝
82 42 Unirvl pf8 14. z120 56 55
15⅝ 7⅝ UnBrnd .25e 1.5 6 76 10⅝ 9⅝
45⅛ 29⅛ UEnRs 2.48 5.6 6 53 44⅝ 44
31⅛ 28 UFinCal s.90 2.9 8 19 31⅝ 31
27⅝ 13⅝ UnGrly .16 .6 9 117 28 27⅝
26⅝ 21⅛ UIllum 2.56 11. 7 12 24⅛ 24⅛
20⅝ 12½ UnInd .85b 4.5 6 19 18⅝ 18⅝
19⅝ 8⅝ UnitInn .22 1.7 6 177 12⅝ 11⅝
13⅝ 11 UJerBk 1.04 8.5 5 30 12⅝ 12⅛
2⅝ 1⅛ UnPkMn 49 2⅝ 2⅝
40½ 16 UnReia 1.40 3.7 6 42 38½ 37⅝
18⅝ 14½ USFoS 1.50e 8.7 39 18⅝ 17⅝
38⅝ 29 USFid 2.48 6.3 5 471 39⅝ 38⅝
33⅝ 23⅝ USGyps 2 6.8 4 57 30 29⅝
30⅝ 22⅝ USGY pf1.80 6.8 2 26½ 26½
16⅝ 6⅝ USHom .52 3.5 4 256 14⅝ 14⅝
10 6⅝ USInd .44 4.4 6 2091 u10⅝ 9⅝
20⅝ 12⅝ USLeasg .52 3.2 6 33 16⅝ 16
9½ 4⅝ US Rity 17 8⅝ 8
30⅝ 18⅝ USShoe 1.48 7.9 4 144 18⅝ 18⅝
30⅝ 21⅝ USSteel 1.60 6.9 6 864 23⅝ 23⅝
27 20⅝ USTobc 1.64 5.6 10 71 33⅝ 32½
52½ 35⅝ UnTech 2.20 5.6 7 859 39⅝ 38
230 156⅝ UTch pf 8 4.7 1 170 170
148½ 100 UTch pf7.32 7.0 11 104⅝ 104⅝
78⅝ 49⅝ UTch pf3.87 7.3 43 53 52
27⅝ 26⅝ UTch pf2.55 9.4 550 27⅛ 27⅛
20⅝ 17⅝ UnitTel 1.44 7.8 7 1081 u20⅝ 20½
25⅝ 22 UniT 2pf1.50 5.9 1 25⅝ 25⅝
26⅝ 12 Unitrod .50 2.0 11 46 25⅝ 25⅝
10⅝ 6⅝ Univar .56 5.9 6 18 9⅝ 9⅝
22 14⅝ UnivFd .96 5.3 9 30 19 18⅝
22⅝ 15⅝ UniLeaf 1.20 5.4 8 6 22⅝ 22⅝
56 40 Upjohn 1.52 3.6 9 496 42⅝ 42⅝
27 17 USLIFE .66 2.6 7 421 25⅝ 25
11½ 9 UslifeFd .96a 9.5 17 10⅝ 10⅝
19⅝ 17 UtaPL 1.76 9.4 10 172 19 18⅝
21 16⅝ VF Cp 1.40 7.8 6 68 18 17⅝
29⅝ 14 VSI Cp .40 2.1 9 33 29⅝ 28⅝
9 4⅝ Valleyin .40 4.8 19 69 8½ 8⅝
15½ 10⅝ VanDrn .92 6.4 5 57 14⅝ 14
23⅝ 11⅝ Varian .40 1.8 27 95 23 22⅝
14⅝ 7⅝ Varo .40 4.1 7 30 10 9⅝
26 16⅝ Veeco .50 2.1 8 323 24⅝ 23⅝
9⅝ 4 Vendo 36 5⅝ 4⅝
14 11⅝ VestSe 1.36e 11. 17 12⅝ 12½
33 19⅝ Viacom .32 1.0 14 71 31⅝ 30⅝
15⅝ 12 VaEPw 1.40 11. 6 1133 13⅝ 12⅝
85⅝ 72 VaEP pf7.72 10. z270 77 75⅝
99⅝ 89 VaEP pf8.60 9.5 z60 90⅝ 90½
30⅝ 25⅝ VaEP pf2.90 11. 5 26⅝ 26⅝
81 67 VaEP pf7.20 10. z40 71⅝ 71⅝
84½ 68⅝ VaEP pf7.45 9.8 z30 76 76
28⅝ 7⅝ Vornado .60 2.2 42 284 27⅝ 25⅝
15⅝ 11⅝ Vulcinc .75 5.2 5 36 14⅝ 14⅝
37⅝ 26⅝ VulcnM 1.60 5.0 7 21 32 31⅝
37½ 17⅝ WUI .80 2.2 12 10 36⅝ 36⅝
22⅝ 12 Wabash .50 3.1 5 70 16½ 16
20⅝ 15⅝ Wachov .76 4.0 7 16 19 18⅝
7 3½ WachRlty 54 5⅝ 5½
29⅝ 19½ WalMrt .38 1.2 13 126 26⅝ 25⅝
30½ 23½ Walgrn 1.40 4.8 6 45 29⅝ 29⅝
48 29⅝ WlkrA g1.60b 7 48 34⅝ 32⅝
33⅝ 21⅝ WallBus .84 3.1 8 22 27⅝ 26⅝
27⅝ 17⅝ WalMur 1.40 5.4 5 36 26⅝ 25⅝
35½ 26⅝ WaltJim 1.80 5.1 6 180 35⅝ 34⅝
11⅝ 10 WaltJ pf 1 9.8 z300 10⅝ 10⅝
37⅝ 27½ WaltJ pf1.60 4.3 14 37⅝ 37
12⅝ 7⅝ WardFd 10 189 11⅝ 10⅝
13⅝ 7⅝ Warnaco .20r 2.3 4 106 9 8⅝
32⅝ 21⅝ WarnS 1.80 6.5 6 191 27⅝ 27⅝
38⅝ 23⅝ WrnCom s1 2.6 8 810 u38⅝ 37⅝
31⅝ 21⅝ WarnrL 1.32 5.7 9 1121 23⅝ 22⅝
27 22⅝ WashGs 2.40 9.2 10 22 26⅝ 26
25½ 23⅝ WashNat 1.40 4.1 8 67 35 34⅝
24⅝ 20⅝ WshWt 2.08 9.0 7 38 23⅝ 23
33⅝ 22⅝ WasteM .50 2.2 11 136 31⅝ 31
26⅝ 15 WatkJnJ .40 1.4 18 84 25⅝ 25
7⅝ 4⅝ WayGos .48 7.8 8 29 6⅝ 6
19 15⅝ WayG pf1.60 9.7 5 16½ 16½
9⅝ 4⅝ WeanUn .20 2.4 14 37 5⅝ 5½
17⅝ 12⅝ Wean pf1.26 9.7 1 13 13
38 16⅝ WebbD .20 1.3 16 216 16⅝ 15⅝
34 22⅝ WeisMk s.80 3.3 8 5 u24⅝ 24⅝
33¼ 25⅝ WellsF 1.72 5.5 19 277 31⅝ 30⅝
17⅝ 10⅝ WelFM 1.30e 9.4 7 67 u17⅝ 17⅝
51⅝ 44⅝ WtPP pf4.50 9.8 z30 46 46
40 31⅝ WtPtPe 2.80 7.6 6 12 36⅝ 36½
13⅝ 8⅝ WstctT s.80 13 12⅝ 12⅝
14⅝ 7⅝ WnAirL .40 4.0 3 307 10⅝ 9⅝
37 33⅝ WAir pf 2 2.5 37 36⅝ 36⅝
32⅝ 23 WnBnc 1.64 5.0 6 2378 u33⅝ 32⅝
30⅝ 20⅝ WnCoNA .40 1.1 13 78 36⅝ 36
60⅝ 27⅝ WnPacfr 1 2.0 6 18 49⅝ 49
24⅝ 14½ WUnion 1.40 6.5 12 486 21⅝ 21
117⅝ 9⅝ WUn de17.18 11. 42 10⅝ 10
29⅝ 21 WUTI pf2.56 11. 4 22⅝ 22⅝
25 16 WestgEl .97 4.7 5 1316 20⅝ 20⅝
38⅝ 22⅝ Wstvac 1.32 4.4 7 62 29⅝ 29⅝
42⅝ 23½ Weyerhr 1 3.4 10 548 29⅝ 29⅝
42⅝ 36⅝ Weyr pf2.80 6.4 53 43⅝ 43
47 36⅝ WheelF 1.20 3.5 9 75 34 33⅝
44⅝ 29½ WheelF pf 2 5.7 4 35⅝ 35
24⅝ 9 WheelPit 2 65 23⅝ 22⅝
49½ 37 WhelPit pf5 12. z100 41 40
24⅝ 17½ Whirlpl 1.40 6.5 8 598 21⅝ 21⅝
29⅝ 16⅝ WhitC 1.30 5.0 6 88 26⅝ 26
44 37 WhitC pfC3 7.4 2 40⅝ 40⅝
15⅝ 5⅝ WhiteM 4 615 6⅝ 6⅝
18⅝ 9⅝ Whittak .50 3.1 6 684 17⅝ 16⅝
19½ 11⅝ Wickes 1.04 7.0 5 103 14⅝ 14⅝
13⅝ 6½ Wiebldt .44 3.9 11 13 11⅝ 11
23⅝ 14 Williams 1 4.7 28 758 21⅝ 21
31⅛ 6 WilshrO .14 1.3 32 74 11 10⅝
31⅝ 25½ WinDx 1.68 5.6 9 30 29⅝ 29⅝
7⅝ 2½ Winnbgo 125 228 2⅝ 2⅝
29½ 23⅝ WisEP 2.38 9.0 7 733 26⅝ 26⅝
24⅝ 19 WisGas 2.04 8.2 6 63 u25⅝ 24⅝
21⅝ 17⅝ WiscPL 1.84 9.5 8 82 19⅝ 19⅝
21⅝ 16⅝ WiscPS 1.72 9.2 7 11 18⅝ 18⅝
25⅝ 18⅝ Witco 1.40 5.5 6 53 25⅝ 25
17½ 10 WittrR .80 7.1 7 66 11⅝ 11
13⅝ 7⅝ WolvrW .36 3.8 5 54 9⅝ 9⅝
20⅝ 12⅝ Wometc .60 3.2 8 268 19⅝ 18⅝
32⅝ 15⅝ WoodPt .48 1.6 15 37 29⅝ 29⅝
32 17⅝ Walwth 1.60 6.0 6 1829 26⅝ 25⅝
43 26⅝ Wolw pf2.20 5.9 11 37 36⅝
12⅝ 5 WorldAir 5 40 6⅝ 6
76⅝ 56⅝ Wrigly 2.40a 3.4 8 11 70½ 70
19⅝ 8⅝ Wurltzr .48 5.3 6 40 9⅝ 9⅝
19⅝ 10⅝ Wylain .80 5.0 8 163 16⅝ 15⅝
9⅝ 7⅝ WyleLb s.40 5.0 8 57 8⅝ 8
7½ 3⅝ Wyly 14 53 6 5
64 50 Xerox 2.40 3.8 10 1218 63½ 62⅝
27½ 14⅝ XTRA s .52 2.3 5 1601 26⅝ 24⅝
37½ 13⅝ Yates .20 .5 7 123 37⅝ 36
21⅝ 15 ZaleCp 1 4.8 6 47 21 20⅝
20⅝ 10⅝ Zapata .30b 1.4 12 746 u21⅝ 20⅝
17⅝ 9⅝ ZayreCp 4 67 10⅝ 10⅝
19⅝ 12 ZenithR 1 7.9 11 564 12⅝ 12⅝
19½ 12½ ZurnInd .80 4.4 7 551 18 17⅝

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, July 31, 1979

AELInd 8 8½; AFAProt 7½ 8½; AVMCp 3⅝ 4⅛; Accuray 4½ 5; AddWsnW 9 10⅝; AdvRoss 4⅝ 5; AdvMicr 35⅝ 36; AlexAlex 29 29⅝; Alicolnc 28⅛ 27⅝; AltynB 13⅝ 14⅝; AFinCp 28⅝ 28⅝; AFurn 6⅝ 7⅝; AGreet 12⅝ 12⅝; AIntGp 53⅛ 54⅝; AMicros 27 27½; AWelding 17⅝ 18⅝; Amterr 3 11-16 3 15-16; Anadite 7⅝ 7⅝; AnheusB 22⅛ 22⅝; AntaCp 7⅝ 8⅛; ArdenGp 4⅝ 4⅝; ArkWGs 22⅝ 22⅝; AsdCola 22⅝ 22⅝; AtlGsLt 16⅝ 16⅝; BairdCp 6½ 7; BangHE 14⅝ 14⅝; BkamRt 17⅝ 17⅝; BasicRs g 7⅝ 7⅝; BassIFr 17⅝ 18; BavisMk 9⅝ 10⅝; Beeline 8⅝ 9⅝; BeltzLab 32½ 33⅛; BibbCo 13½ 14; BirdSon 22 22⅝; Birtchr 1⅝ 2⅝; BIkHiIIP 25⅝ 26½; Bonanza 3½ 3⅝; BrookS 27½ 29; BrwTom 23⅝ 24⅝; Buckbee 7 7½; Buckeye 20⅝ 21⅛; BurnupS 6 6⅝; CalWtSv 33 34½; ConradH 1½ 2; CapSwC 13½ 14; CapinAir 3⅝ 3½; CareCp 7 8; CnVtPS 15½ 15⅝; ChmLea 31 32½; ChesUtl 11⅝ 12; CircleF 6⅝ 7½; CtzUtA 39⅝ 40½; CtzUtB 34⅝ 37; ClarkJL 26½ 28; ClewCp 7⅝ 8⅛; ComCIH 26⅝ 26⅝; CmlShr 20⅝ 22½; CmwTel 42½ 44½

ConPap 61½ 62½; Crawfd 15⅝ 16⅝; CrosTrs 23½ 23⅝; CullrFed 2⅝ 3⅛; Cyclitron 14⅝ 15⅝; DanlyM 21⅝ 22⅝; DiaDes 11⅝ 11⅝; DaytMal 24 25; DeKlbAg 28 28⅝; DeLuxC 32½ 33⅝; DetCanT 12 13; DetlntB 23⅝ 24⅝; DeweyEl 1⅝ 2⅝; DiaCrys 26⅝ 27⅝; DixnCru 33 34½; Docutel 7⅝ 7⅝; DollrGn 8⅝ 9⅝; Donldsn 22 23; DorchGs 18⅝ 18⅝; DoyIDB 18⅝ 19⅝; DunkinD 13⅝ 13⅝; Durlron 16⅝ 17⅝; EatnVnce 5⅝ 6; EconLab 21⅝ 22⅝; ElPasEl 18⅝ 11⅝; ElderBe 8 8⅝; ElecNucl 8⅝ 8⅝; ElMedul 5 6; EnrDev 14⅝ 15⅝; Erdwistl 2⅝ 3⅝; EqtOil 45 46; EthanAl 34 35; Fabri ⅞ 1; FidUnLf 68⅝ 69⅝; FtBkSys 40⅝ 41½; FtBostn 20 20⅝; FtEmpS 12⅝ 12⅝; FtWaPin 5⅝ 6⅝; Flicker 12 12½; FloatPat 12 13; FlaWatU 4⅝ ⅝; ForestO 23⅝ 23⅝; Formigli 1½ 2⅝; FrankCo 8 8½; FrankEl 13⅝ 14; GnRIEst 11 12½; GnReins 83⅝ 85⅝; GovEFn 11⅝ 12⅝; GreenM 12⅝ 13⅝; GrayAdv 22 35; GtNatst 16 17½; Gyrodyn 4⅝ 5⅛; Hardwke 19⅝ 20½; HrpRow 10 10⅝; HarbGp 21 21⅝; HartfNr 16⅝ 17⅝; HenrdF 24 24⅝; Holobm 2⅝ 2⅝; Hoover 15⅝ 16⅝; HartzRs 1⅝ 2⅛; Hyattint 17½ 18⅝; Infraind 4⅝ 5; IntelCp 49⅝ 50⅝; IntrcEnr 7⅝ 8⅛; IntrstGs 14⅝ 14⅝

InBkWsh 9⅝ 10; IwaSoUt 26⅝ 26⅝; JamWP h 7⅝ 8⅝; Jamsby 16½ 17⅝; JiffyFd ⅝ 1⅛; JostynM 17½ 18⅝; KaisSt pf 18⅝ 19; Kalvar 1⅝ 2⅝; Kaman 20 20⅝; KrapAm 18 19⅝; KaleGro 5-16 11-16; Kaysam 3 4⅛; KellySv 25½ 27; Keuffel 16 17; Kimball 15⅝ 15⅝; Kinaint 11⅝ 12⅝; KnapeV 14⅝ 15⅝; Kratos 14 15; Lancstn 19½ 20⅝; LandRes 2⅝ 3⅝; LanceCo 22⅝ 23⅝; LinBcst 46⅝ 47; Lapetm 9½ 10½; MadsGE 15⅝ 15⅝; MagellPet 5⅝ 5⅝; MairRt h 1 7-16 1 11-16; Malliard 28⅝ 29⅝; MetAssl 19 19½; MoulLP 27 28⅝; McCorm 15⅝ 15⅝; McQuay 12⅝ 13; MidaxW 19½ 20⅝; MidldCap 7⅝ 7⅝; MidlRes 3⅝ 4⅝; MidlBks 30 31; Miller 28½ 29⅝; MissVIG 13⅝ 14⅝; MonfCol 6⅝ 6⅝; MorrRes 11 3⅝; Mostek 27⅝ 27⅝; MotchM 38⅝ 39⅝; MatClab 5⅝ 5⅝; Mueller 26 27; NarsCa 25 26⅝; NatGOil 16⅝ 17⅝; NwtdRE 15⅝ 16⅝; NJNGas 16⅝ 17⅝; NielsnA 22⅝ 23; NielsnB 22⅝ 23⅝; NoCarGs 13½ 13⅝; NoEOil un 75 77; NwtNGs 13⅝ 14⅝; NwstPS 17⅝ 17⅝; Noxell 19⅝ 20⅝; OgilvyM 20 20⅝; OhFerro 9⅝ 10⅝; OtterTP 22⅝ 22⅝; PCAInt 5⅝ 6⅝; PabstB 12⅝ 13; PcGaR 20⅝ 21⅛; PauleyP 14 14⅝; Peerlsl 9½ 10⅝; PennEnt 16⅝ 17⅝

PetroIt 47 48; Petrlbon 21⅝ 22⅝; PierceSS 9⅝ 10½; Pinkrtn 31⅝ 32⅝; PlantIIB 25⅝ 25⅝; Plasline 2 3; Possis 6 6⅝; Proarp 1 1⅝; PbSvNC 12⅝ 13⅝; PurtBen 20 20⅝; PutOCap 9⅝ 9⅝; Qualitins 5⅝ 6⅝; RosenPr 9⅝ 10⅝; Raychm 87 89; Raymnd 29 30; RecnEq 6⅝ 7; ReadEx 26½ 27⅝; RobbMy 41½ 43½; Roselon 4⅝ 5⅝; Rouse 13½ 13⅝; RosStov 17⅝ 17⅝; Sadlier 3⅝ 4⅛; ScanDt 1 7-16 1 15-16; ScrippH 47 50; SelsDett 14⅝ 14⅝; Svcmstr 28⅝ 29⅝; Showmt 34⅝ 35⅝; SolidSts 10⅝ 11⅝; SCoiWtr 13⅝ 14½; SwElSv 15⅝ 16; Standyn 30⅝ 31; StdRegs 25⅝ 27⅝; StanHP 26⅝ 25⅝; StertSt 4 6½; StrawCl 26½ 28; SuperEl 10⅝ 10⅝; TIME DC 6 6½; Tampax 28⅝ 29⅝; TecumP 64 66; Tennant 28½ 30½; Tlprary 13 13½; TexcaCo 20⅝ 21⅝; TrusOcO 18⅝ 19⅝; TricoPd 47 50; TriMOG 8 8½; TysonFd 9⅝ 10⅝; UsMcOll 9½ 10⅝; USSurg 19½ 20; USTrck 14⅝ 14⅝; UvlyBsh 26 26½; UsPaaP 16⅝ 17⅝; ValyGas 12 12⅝; VanDus 13⅝ 13⅝; Valcro g 9⅝ 10⅝; VideoCa 8 8⅝; VaNBsh 14½ 17; WshEnr 14⅝ 16⅝; WebbRs 27⅝ 28⅝; Weldtrn 2 2⅝; WiginMe 9⅝ 10⅝; WetsGs 6⅝ 7⅝; WinMls 4⅝ 5⅝; WmerC 23⅝ 24⅝; WoodLef 26 26⅝; WWEng 9⅝ 9⅝; WrighlW 4⅝ 4⅝; ZionUtc 22⅝ 23⅝

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

July 31, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	10 15/16 - 11 1/16	6 3/16 - 6 5/16	1 5/16 - 1 7/16	14 ⅛ - 14 ⅝
2 M.	11 1/16 - 11 3/16	6 ⅜ - 6 ½	1 ⅝ - 1 ⅞	14 ⅞ - 15 ⅛
3 M.	11 5/16 - 11 7/16	6 ½ - 6 ⅝	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	14 ⅝ - 15
6 M.	11 ⅝ - 11 ¾	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	2 ⅛ - 2 ⅜	14 ⅝ - 14 ⅞
1 Y.	10 ⅞ - 10 ⅞	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	2 ⅜ - 2 ⅝	13 ⅝ - 13 ⅞

International Bonds Traded in Eu

Midday Indicated Prices, July 31, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87 91⅛ 92⅛; Ashland 7½-82 94½ 95½; Australia 8⅛-83 93⅝ 94⅝; Australia 8⅝-91 92⅛ 93⅛; Australia 8⅝-92 89 90; BTokyo 7⅝-84 90½ 91½; Barclays 8½-92 90⅝ 91⅝; BCHyd. 7⅝-85 90 91; Bell Can 7⅝-87 88⅛ 89⅛; BFCE 8⅝-83 96⅛ 97⅛; Brazil 9⅛-84 94½ 95½; Brit Gas 9-81 97⅝ 98⅝; BrokenHill 8-85 90½ 91½; Cpc Berm. 8⅝-84 93⅝ 94⅝; Cdn NatIR 8⅝-86 91⅛ 92⅛; Charbonn 8⅝-87 96½ 97½; Citytovest 8⅝-84 93 94; Cons Food 7½-91 86⅛ 87⅛; Conoco 8-86 94 95; Cutler Ham 8-87 91 92; EEC 8⅝-82 94⅝ 95⅝; EEC 7⅝-84 91 92; ECS 8⅝-82 97 98; ECS 8⅝-87 89⅝ 90⅝; EIB 8⅝-83 93⅝ 94⅝; EIB 8-84 93 93⅝; Elf Aquit. 8⅝-85 92 93; EMI 9⅝-89 89⅝ 90⅝; Ericsson 8½-89 92⅛ 93⅛; Esso 8-86 nov 96 97; Eurofima 8⅝-83 95½ 96½; Fiat 8-82 92½ 93½; First Chic 7-80 97⅝ 98⅝; Gotaverken 8½-87 90⅛ 91⅛; Gould 9⅝-83 97⅛ 98⅛; GulfWestn 8⅝-84 90½ 92½; Hamersley 8½-84 94½ 95½; Home Oil 9½-86 96⅛ 97⅛; ICI 8⅝-87 90⅛ 91⅛; ISE Cnda 9-82 95½ 96½; I.U.Overseas 9-83 96 97; Kidde W. 8½-85 92 93; Kockums 8-83 94⅛ 95⅛; Manitoba 8⅝-83 96 97; Michelin 7⅝-86 95⅛ 96½

Midld Intl 8⅝-86 93⅝ 94⅛; Montreal 9⅝-83 96⅛ 97⅛; NCBoard 8-87 89⅛ 90⅛; NatWest 9-86 96⅛ 97⅛; NBrunswick 9-83 96 97; NBrunswick 8-84 91⅛ 92⅛; NZealand 9⅛-82 97⅛ 98⅛; NZealand 8⅝-83 95⅛ 96⅛; NrgKombk 8⅝-91 90⅛ 91⅛; Norskhyd 8⅝-92 89⅛ 90⅛; Norway 8⅝-81 97 98; Occidental 9⅛-83 97⅛ 98⅛; Offsh Min 8⅝-85 91⅛ 92⅛; Ontario 9-83 97⅛ 98⅛; OntarioHyd 8-87 89⅛ 90⅛; ProvSaskat 8⅝-86 93⅛ 94⅛; QuebProv 8⅝-87 95½ 96½; QuebProv 9-83 95⅛ 96⅛; Ralston 7⅝-87 90⅛ 91⅛; SaabScania 8⅝-89 89⅛ 90⅛; S.A.S. 8-85 91⅛ 92⅛; Shell 8-85 93⅛ 94⅛; Shell 7½-87 91⅛ 92⅛; Skiner 8⅝-82 92⅛ 93⅛; Stind 8⅝-88 96⅛ 97⅛; Sweden 8⅝-87 91⅛ 92⅛; SwedStCo. 7⅝-82 94⅛ 95⅛; TMay 7⅝-87 88 89; Tendron 7⅝-87 90 91; Transocean 8-86 94⅛ 95⅛; Transocean 7⅝-87 89⅛ 90⅛; UnOil 7½-87 93 94; Utah 8-87 92⅛ 93⅛; Vwagen 7⅝-87 88⅛ 89⅛; Volvo (Mar) 8-87 88⅛ 89⅛

BroadHale 4⅝-87; Carnation 4-88; Chevron 5-88; Chrysler 4⅝-88; Chrysler 5-88; Coke Bott. 6⅝-92; Cr Suisse 4⅛-91; Cummint 6⅝-86; Dartind 4⅝-87; EastKodak 4⅝-88; Ford 6-86; Ford 5-88; GenElec 4⅝-87; GenFoods 4⅝-82; Gillette 4⅝-82; Gillette 4⅝-87; GulfWestn 5-88; Honeywell 6-86; ICI 6⅝-97; INA 6-97; ISE 6⅝-89; ITT 4⅝-97; Jusco 6-92; Komatsu 7⅛-90; MorganJP 4⅛-87; Nabisco 5⅛-88; OwensIll 4⅝-87; PenneyJC 4⅝-87; RCA 5-88; Revlon 4⅝-83; Revlon 4⅝-87; Sperry 4⅝-88; Squibb 4⅝-87; Texaco 4⅝-88; Texas 7½-93; Tyco 8⅛-88; UnCarb 4⅝-82; WarnLamb 4½-87; WarnLamb 4⅛-88; Xerox 5-88

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4⅛-87 73 75; Baker 5⅝-93 131½ 133½; Beatrice 6⅝-91 97 99; Beatrice 4½-92 87 89; Beecham 6⅝-92 102½ 103½; Boots 6⅝-93 101½ 102½; Borden 6⅝-91 93½ 95½; Borden 5-92 81½ 83½

Bondtrade: Basis Dec. 31, 1
Tuesday
Previous

هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 31

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— A—A—A —	
		AAR .44	4.5 5 31 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ¼
		AAV .29e	7.3 5 18 4⅛ 4 4
		APS .44	5.3 6 127 8½ 8 8⅛— ⅛
		ATI	25 2¾ 2½ 2⅝— ⅛
		AVC	5 13 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞— ¼
		AbrdMf .40b	4.8 7 24 10⅛ 9¾ 10⅛+ ¼
		AcmePr	2 1½ 1½ 1½
		AcmeU .30	2.0 15 39 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝— ¼
		Action	9 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
		ActonCp .30	2.6 7 19 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
		AdamR .12	.8 11 31 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
		AdobeO .20	.6 34 304 u36 33⅝ 34 +2½
		AeelsCp	6 50 1¾ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
		AerbFlo .50e	2.8 4 5 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
		Aeronca	49 3 2⅞ 2⅞
		AffilCap .18e	1.5 25 1 6½ 6½ 6½
		AffilHsp .28	4.9 12 2 5¾ 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
		AffilPub .80	3.6 8 73 22½ 22¼ 22½+ ¼
		AllerSlx .32	5.6 6 5 5¾ 5¾ 5¾— ¼
		AlskAir .30r	5.7 5 68 5½ 5¼ 5¼— ¼
		AlbaW .15e	4.8 2 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
		Alcaloc .18	1.5 10 162 u12⅜ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅜
		AlgAir pf 3	8.6 2 35 35 35
		AllnySt .20e	2.5 8 10 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
		Allomil .32e	2.5 4 7 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝
		Altec	16 31 15-16 ⅞ 15-16+1-16
		AlterFd .50	2.1 8 72 24⅝ 24¼ 24¼+ ⅜
		Alcoa pf3.75	8.7 z200 43¼ 43¼ 43¼— ⅛
		Amdhl .40	1.5 11 158 26⅝ 26¼ 26⅝
		AmBilt .12e	1.3 5 15 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
		AmBrd wt	4 44 43⅝ 43⅝
		ABusPd .40	3.8 7 9 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
		AmCapCp	19 2 1⅞ 2
		AGarPd .34	2.8 5 9 12 12 12
		AIsrael .06e	1.7 3 20 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
		AMzeA .48	4.7 7 36 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼+ ⅜
		AMzeB .48	4.7 7 14 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
		AmMtg 1.90i	2.7 11 15 70⅝ 70½ 70½— ⅛
		AMdBld s	15 62 10 9⅝ 10
		AMotIn .30	2.1 6 34 14¼ 13⅞ 14¼+ ⅜
		AmPetf 2.20	6.5 7 71 33⅞ 33⅜ 33⅞
		AmPlan Cp	3 5 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
		AScIE .04e	.6 23 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
		AmSeat .40	2.8 1 14¼ 14¼ 14¼+ ¼
		AmTec .50a	5.7 4 22 8⅞ 8¾ 8¾+ ⅛
		AngloC .20e	1.2 9 175 17⅜ 16⅝ 17¼+ ⅝
		Anthony .40	3.6 5 10 11⅛ 11 11⅛— ⅛
		ApIDta .16	1.8 8 40 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
		ApldDev	28 155 6¼ 5⅞ 6⅛+ ⅜
		AqultCd s.47	115 30½ 29⅛ 29⅛—1⅛
		Armin .12	.8 9 5 15 15 15 + ⅛
		ArrowA .20	2.7 5 3 7⅜ 7½ 7½— ⅛
		Arundel .10e	3.2 5 21 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ⅛
		Asamer g.30	56 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
		AsklnSvc	44 34 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
		Astrex	10 8 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
		Atco Ind	213 ¾ d ¾ ¾—1-16
		AtlsCM .05e	2.0 11 133 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
		AtlasCp wt	3 6⅛ 6 6 + ⅛
		Audiotr .16	2.7 5 5 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞+ ⅛
		August s .40	2.0 14 101 20⅛ 20 20 + ⅛
		AutoTrn	42 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
		AutmRod	8 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
		AutoSw 1.20	3.0 11 16 39⅝ 39⅛ 39⅞+1⅛
		AVEMC .34	4.4 7 370 8 7⅝ 7⅝
		Avondl 1.20	7.1 23 3 17 17 17 — ¼
		Avdin	11 19 14⅝ 14¼ 14½+ ¼
		— B—B—B —	
		BAT def .15e	2.5 1 6 6 6 + ⅛
		BRT	6 1⅝ 1¼ 1½+ ⅛
		Badger .70	6.2 5 4 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
		Baker .20	3.7 47 6 5⅞ 5⅞— ⅛
		Baldor .28	1.0 12 218 28 27⅞ 27⅞— ¼
		BaldwS .32a	4.3 1 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
		BanFd 1.62e	8.5 6 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
		Bangor wt	5 2 2 2 + ⅛
		Banistr g.40	27 11¼ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
		BarnesE	12 35 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
		BarryR s.16	1.9 7 60 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
		BarthS	12 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
		Bartons	18 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
		BaruchF	34 24 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ⅛
		Barwick	229 1⅝ 1¼ 1⅜+ ⅛
		BelsctR	14 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
		BnfStA s.40	1.9 6 5 21⅛ 21 21⅛— ⅛
		BergEnt	10 67 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅜— ⅛
		BergnB .24	2.3 7 12 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅜+ ⅛
		BrgB pf1.15	6.5 13 18⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞
		BernzO	37 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
		Berven	8 2⅛ 2 2⅛
		BethCp	1 3 3 3 — ⅛
		Beverly .12e	1.7 10 336 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
		BicPen .48	4.1 8 209 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
		Bickfrd .05e	3.3 4 106 1⅝ d 1½ 1½— ⅛
		BioVSps .24	2.9 5 1 8⅜ 8⅜ 8⅜— ⅛
		BinkMf 1b	5.8 6 17 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
		Blount .64	2.9 5 7 22 21⅞ 22 + ½
		BodinAp	4 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
		BoltBer .40	3.0 5 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
		BowVall g.10	66 24 23½ 23⅝— ⅛
		BowlA n .24	5.2 6 13 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
		Bowmar	25 65 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
		Bowne .40b	2.5 7 12 19⅛ 19 19 + ⅛
		BrodfdN .26	2.8 7 50 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
		Branch .20	5.5 3 22 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
		Braniff wt	6 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
		Brascan 1a	5.3 5 93 32 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
		BraunE 1.48	4.8 11 1 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝— ⅛
		BreezeCp .57t	5.2 5 30 11⅛ 11 11
		BristBr .68	2.4 10 4 25⅝ 25 25⅝+ ⅛
		BroDart .28	4.7 11 8 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
		BrooksP .44	2.0 11 45 22 21½ 21⅝— ⅛
		BrownCo wt	47 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
		BrnFA 1.16	3.3 11 8 34⅝ 34½ 34⅝+ ⅛
		BrnFB 1.16	3.7 12 119 36⅝ 36¼ 36⅝+ ⅛
		Buell .50	4.3 5 2 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
		Buildex	4 10 4 4 4
		Burgess	10 2⅝ 2½ 2½
		Burnsin .60	4.7 7 57 13 12⅞ 12⅞
		— C—C—C —	
		CK Pet .16	1.1 32 124 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
		CDI	7 115 10⅝ 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
		CHB Fd .37t	4.4 7 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
		CMI Cp .05e	1.1 7 24 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
		CRS	2.8 6 x19 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
		CSE 1.28	5.2 6 29 23⅝ 22 23
		CapleA .05e	1.0 3 20 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
		Caldor .50	2.6 7 23 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
		Calcomp	47 150 12¼ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅛
		CalPtC 2	4.4 7 1 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝+ ⅛
		Camco .30	1.2 11 31 25 24⅝ 25 + ¼
		CmpChb g	89 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
		CdnHmst g	281 20 18⅝ 18⅝—1
		CdMarc g.40	66 13 12⅝ 13
		CdnMer g	3 19⅝ 19 19⅝+ ⅛
		CdnOcc g.50a	7 33⅝ 33 33 — ⅛
		CdSupO g	1131 120 118⅛ 119 —1
		CapitlFd .28	5.5 5 14 3⅝ d 3½ 3½
		Caressa .05e	1.3 9 10 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
		Carnat 1.50	5.6 8 78 26⅝ 26½ 26⅝
		CaroEn 1.20	4.1 10 154 u29 25½ 29 +3⅜
		CaroPL pf 5	9.8 z100 51 51 51 — ¾
		CarrolDv	7 9 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
		CastlAM 1b	6.3 5 3 16 16 16
		Cavitrn .10e	1.1 11 58 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
		CelluCft	6 5 3 2⅞ 3 — ⅛
		CenM pf2.50	11. z10 32 32 32 — ⅛
		CentSe .70e	11. x1 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
		Cenvill 1.20	4.9 6 106 17⅝ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅜
		CertifCp	10 6 6½ 6⅛ 6½— ⅛
		Cetec .08	1.6 10 94 5⅛ 5 5
		ChampHo	869 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞
		ChartM s	6 76 16½ 15⅞ 16½+1
		Chmpist .24	2.7 8 1 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞+ ⅛
		ChlRv 1.60a	8.2 12 44 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
		ChiefDv g s	290 24⅞ 23½ 23½—1⅜
		ChildWld	5 16 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅜
		ChiltnCp .30	4.3 5 6 7 6⅞ 7
		CircleK 1	5.3 9 304 u19 18⅛ 18⅞+1
		Citation .56	5.6 5 16 10 10 10 + ⅛
		CtBkNJ 2	7.9 5 5 25¼ 24⅞ 25¼+ ⅛
		CityGas .92	5.3 8 7 17⅜ 17½ 17½— ⅛
		Clabir .14b	4.1 13 14 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜
		Clarmt .30e	2.7 41 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
		ClarkC .18e	3.9 6 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
		Clarostat	6 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
		Clausng s	6 4 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅜+ ⅛
		Clopay .32	3.2 9 55 10⅛ 10 10
		CohenHat	9 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
		Cohu .16e	3.9 9 14 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
		Colemn .92	5.3 7 18 17⅜ 17¼ 17¼
		ColCml	51 165 12⅞ 12 12⅝— ⅛
		Colwell .60	3.2 12 122 19 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
		Cominc g 3	284 34⅞ 34⅝ 34⅞+ ½
		ComAll .40	1.8 8 13 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅛
		ComtA pf1.60	11. 18 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ⅛
		ComMtl .60	3.4 3 29 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝
		Comdint	11 127 39⅜ 38 38 —1
		ComdrCp	22 23 2 2 2
		Compo s.20	2.1 10 23 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
		CompuD wt	18 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
		Compinv	11 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
		ConcrdF	22 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
		Condec .30t	2.5 129 12⅝ 12 12⅛— ⅛
		ConrHm	5 44 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
		Conrock .90a	3.0 9 1 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛
		ConsOG	162 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
		ConsRef .60	6.3 6 1 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
		ContMtl	5 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
		ContTel wt	6 5-16 5-16 5-16+1-16
		Cookin .20e	3.0 4 7 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
		CookP .15t	56 114 27⅝ 27 27½— ⅜
		CoreLb .28	1.2 17 10 23⅝ 23⅜ 23⅜+ ⅛
		Cornco .80b	3.6 13 2 22 22 22
		Cornlius .80	4.4 8 10 18 17⅞ 18 + ⅛
		CrestFo	4 1 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
		CrestOil s.14	.7 50 89 20⅛ 19⅞ 20
		Crompt 1.40	5.0 4 15 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝
		CrossAT 1.20	4.2 9 64 29 28⅝ 28⅝
		CrowlM .50	5.6 6 26 9⅛ 8½ 8⅞— ⅛
		CwnCP s.40	3 649 36½ d33⅛ 34⅛—3
		Crownin s.28	3.8 1 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜+ ⅛
		CrutcR .36	2.5 19 158 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝+ ⅛
		CrystlO s	59 227 20⅝ 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
		CubicCp .60	3.2 7 78 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
		— D—D—D —	
		DCL	6 40 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
		DWG .35t	12. 8 49 3⅛ 3 3
		Damson	222 11⅞ 11 11⅛— ⅛
		DataAc n	8 35 8⅝ d 7⅞ 8⅛+ ⅛
		Datapd .30	2.0 9 197 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 + ¼
		DayMn .25e	2.0 9 74 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅛— ⅛
		DeRose	79 6 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
		Decoratr .24	8.7 11 3 2⅝ 2¾ 2¾
		DelhiO .10e	.8 15 61 13⅜ 13 13¼+ ¼
		DellwdF .60	7.1 10 7 8½ 8⅛ 8½+ ⅜
		DevCpA	4 81 19⅛ 19⅜ 19⅛
		DevonGp s	4 z1100 15⅛ d14⅝ 15⅛+ ⅛
		Digicon	25 4 4⅝ 4½ 4½
		Diodes	54 20 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
		DomeP g s	2091 49⅝ 38⅝ 38½—2⅛
		Domtr g1.80a	297 22⅝ 23 23⅝+ ⅛
		Downey s	5 3 12 12 12
		DrexUt 1.66	9.1 9 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
		DrFaIr .40	5.5 7 2 7⅜ 7¼ 7⅜
		DriPe .80	3.1 5 55 26⅛ 25½ 25⅞— ⅛
		DurTst .40b	4.0 10 85 10⅛ 10 10 + ⅛
		Dynicts	183 452 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅞
		Dyneer .72	2.7 7 9 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ½
		— E—E—E —	
		EAC .21e	4.1 9 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
		EECO .24	1.8 11 25 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
		EarthRes 1	4.5 8 59 23⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
		EsgorE .24	7.4 5 1 3¼ 3¼ 3¼+ ⅛
		EDO .60	2.4 11 5 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
14⅞	8½	Ehren .10a	1.0 9 31 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
7¼	3	ElAudD	4 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ¼
28⅛	15⅛	Electrog 1	4.0 11 55 25 24⅝ 24⅝+ ¼
37	23⅛	ElecAm 1.40	4.1 6 7 34 33⅞ 34 + ⅛
16⅞	12⅝	Elsinor n	21 156 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
9⅞	6⅛	EmrRd	5 1 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
10⅞	5⅞	EngyRs .24	2.7 20 65 9⅛ 8⅞ 9
3⅞	2⅛	Era Ind	3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
19⅛	11⅛	EsqRd .57e	3.3 6 5 17½ 17½ 17½— ⅛
7½	2⅛	EtzLav .20e	2.7 14 125 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
27⅞	13	EvansAr .40	3.0 9 5 13½ 13½ 13½+ ¼
8⅞	4⅛	Exactve	8 9 4⅛ d 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
		— F—F—F —	
9½	3⅛	FSF Ind .12	2.5 35 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾— ⅛
17⅛	9⅞	Fabind s	4 22 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞— ¼
6⅛	2⅛	FairTex	3 6 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞+ ⅛
16½	9	FamDlr .36	2.6 8 30 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	FannyF .50a	3.4 5 5 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
14	8½	FayDrg .24b	2.2 8 22 11 10⅞ 11
21	13⅞	FedMart .60	3.7 6 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
19¼	14⅛	FedRl 1.36	8.4 16 1 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼
8⅛	4⅛	FedRes	27 323 7⅝ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
38	18⅞	Felmnt .25	.7 17 41 35⅛ 34⅞ 35 + ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Fidelco	7 5 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝
19⅛	12⅛	FinGen .40b	2.3 8 52 17½ 16⅝ 17½+ ⅛
18	10⅛	FlgGnA .40b	2.6 9 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	FtConn .1a	11. 6 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
24⅝	17⅞	FtSLSh 1b	5.0 4 22 20 20 20 + ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Fstmrk	8 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
17⅞	10	FischrP .11	.7 8 83 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Flopp	11 11 6⅝ 6 6⅝+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	FlonEnt	5 38 4⅛ 3⅝ 4⅛+ ¼
23	17⅞	FlghtSf s.16	.7 18 49 21⅞ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	FlaCap	5 2½ 2½ 2½
18	7⅛	FlaRck .22e	1.9 6 7 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
22⅝	7⅛	FlowGen	16 99 21½ 21 21½+ ¼
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers .44	4.0 7 25 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅛
19⅞	25⅝	FlukeJ s	15 81 u19⅞ 18⅛ 19⅞+1⅝
8⅛	5⅝	Foodrm .50	8.0 4 2 6⅛ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛
10⅛	6	FooteM .45e	4.7 11 2 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
25⅛	9⅝	ForestC .10	.6 8 4 16⅝ 16½ 16½
8⅞	3⅛	ForestLab	27 8⅛ 8½ 8½— ⅛
9½	4⅛	FrankInRl	29 58 9½ 9⅛ 9½+ ¼
10⅛	5⅛	Franks .36	4.8 6 9 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Friedm .24b	4.0 4 6 6⅛ 6 6
15⅞	3⅛	FriendFr	313 70 6½ 6⅛ 6¼+ ¼
13	8	Friona s .40	4.9 3 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
9	5⅛	Frischs .30b	4.4 5 44 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅝	FrontA .20b	1.5 6 161 13⅛ 12 13⅛+ ⅛
9⅞	4	FrontA wt	78 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ½
		— G—G—G —	
2½	1¼	GlExpl	12 15 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
6½	3	GIT	1 4¼ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
10⅞	4⅛	GRI .30	6.3 7 18 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GTI	8 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Galaxy .06i	1.2 3 13 5⅛ 5 5⅛
13¼	6⅛	Garan .60	8.0 4 38 7½ 7⅜ 7½+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Garland	10 2½ 2½ 2½+ ¼
28½	15	GatLitel .40b	1.9 8 167 22¼ 21¼ 21⅞+ ⅜
3⅛	1	Gaynor	7 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
22⅝	18⅞	GelmSc n	20 19 22¼ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅛
5	2⅛	GnEmp .32b	7.8 5 4 4⅛ 4 4⅛— ⅛
10½	4⅛	GenExp	144 7 6⅝ 6⅞— ⅛
5½	2⅛	GnHous	3 25 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
5⅛	2⅛	Genisco	8 13 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
37⅛	13⅞	GerbSc .20	.6 14 18 35⅞ 35¼ 35⅞+ ⅜
18⅛	15⅛	GiantF s 1	5.7 5 58 17½ 17⅛ 17½+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	GnlYell g.60e	176 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
9	5	Glasrock .10	1.1 16 10 8⅞ 8½ 8⅞+ ⅛
34⅞	21⅛	Glotftr 1.20	4.0 6 9 30⅛ 29⅞ 29⅞— ⅛
15⅞	7½	GlenGer .16	1.0 8 3 15½ 15⅛ 15⅝
30	16⅛	Glnmr .88	3.1 8 x63 28⅝ 27⅞ 28⅝+1⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Globeln .70	5.8 11 12 12 12 12 + ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Glosser .44	5.3 5 10 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
3	1	Glover	34 1⅛ 1 1
5⅝	3⅛	Gldblatt	4 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
10⅛	3	GoldnCyc	7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
44⅞	13⅞	GldNugt .08i	.4 35 81 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield	140 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt	45 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
25	19	GormR 1.20a	5.6 7 7 21⅝ 21¼ 21⅞+ ⅜
14⅝	8⅛	GouldT .88	6.4 11 2 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞
11	6⅛	GrahMf .28	3.8 18 x20 8⅛ 7⅞ 8
11⅛	7⅛	GrandAu .32a	2.8 6 45 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜
18⅛	9⅞	GrndCR .50	4.9 6 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ¼
19⅛	8⅛	GranarA	98 26 9 9 9
11⅞	5⅞	GtAmInd	4 16 8⅛ 7⅞ 8 — ⅛
14⅞	4⅛	GtBasinP	71 592 14⅝ 14¼ 14¼+ ¼
34⅝	18⅛	GtLkCh .28	.9 14 61 32½ 32 32½+ ½
10¼	5⅝	GREIT .40	3.9 20 36 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ½
25⅛	16⅞	GrossT 1.44	6.5 7 5 22⅝ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	GaardC .60b	4.7 9 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
27¼	14⅛	Gulford .88	3.3 4 15 26⅞ 26¼ 26½— ⅛
54⅝	24⅝	GlfCan g1.40	136 49⅝ 48⅛ 48⅝—1⅛
11⅞	5	Gulfstrm	8 273 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
		— H—H—H —	
15	9⅝	HalsM .80	6.7 5 98 12 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
8½	5⅛	HanSaRt	3 8 8 8 + ⅛
33⅝	22½	Harland 1	3.2 11 10 31⅝ 31½ 31⅝+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Harvey	6 17 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
12	8⅛	Hastings .60	5.3 5 16 11⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
7½	5⅛	HawalA	11 6 5⅞ 6
9⅝	3⅛	HlthCh	16 85 6⅛ 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
9⅝	6	HelthM .30	3.3 5 28 9⅛ 9 9
10⅞	7⅛	HelnWr .39e	4.5 7 21 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Helnick .10	2.4 7 57 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
6⅞	1⅛	HelthmAtip	6 2½ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	HiGInc .06r	.7 8 13 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+ ⅛
14⅞	8	HiShear .40	3.0 5 52 13⅝ 12⅞ 13¼+ ¼
9⅝	4⅛	Hipfrnic .20	2.6 9 11 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Hofman .20	4.7 7 9 4⅝ 4⅛ 4¼— ⅛
41	31½	HolngA g2.20	2 35⅞ 35⅞ 35⅞
13⅝	5½	HollyCp	14 35 11⅝ 11⅛ 11½— ⅛
60	33⅛	HmeOA g1.30	31 53⅝ 52½ 52½— ⅛
35	15	Hormel 1.48	4.4 6 8 32 31⅞ 31⅞— ⅛
19⅞	6⅛	HoraHar	27 26 18⅝ 18 18 — ⅛
13¼	8½	HospM .40	5.2 2 6 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
21	15⅞	Hotel 1.85e	9.9 10 14 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ¼
5⅞	3	HouseVl	11 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
27½	13½	HouOM .80	4.0 13 807 20½ 19⅝ 19⅞
26	15⅛	HouO pf1.49	7.9 48 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅛
28⅝	6½	HowelC .40	1.6 8 53 25⅞ 25 25⅛— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Howell .15e	3.6 21 60 4 4 4
31½	24	HubellA 1.56	5.5 7 8 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
16	9⅝	HuckMf .32a	2.0 8 48 u16⅝ 16 16
17⅛	6⅛	HudsnGn	3 3 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
66	33⅞	HudBO g 2	22 61⅝ 61⅛ 61⅜— ¼
8½	3⅝	HuntH .20	3.4 6 52 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
54	27⅞	HuskyO g 1	208 50⅝ 49½ 49⅞— ½
		— I—I—I —	
5⅝	3½	ICH .15e	3.2 4 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
11⅞	7⅛	ICM .50e	4.7 14 7 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝— ⅛
7⅛	3½	IFS Ind .14	1.9 8 233 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
16⅛	8⅝	IMC .28	2.3 4 10 12 12 12
8	7	IRT Pr .57e	6.3 12 43 9 9 9
1⅛	⅝	ITI	8 20 ⅞ ¾ ¾+1-16
10⅛	3⅛	Imperind	6 73 10 9⅞ 10 + ⅛
33½	17	ImprOil A g1	40 30½ 29⅞ 29⅞—1
3	1	InflightSv	26 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
26⅛	11⅞	Instron .40	2.0 8 29 21⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝—1½
2	1	InstrSys	23 172 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
19⅞	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.1 30 12½ 12 12 + ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	IntegRes	7 89 9⅝ 9⅛ 9½+ ¼
14⅛	6	IntClyGs g.32	624 u14⅝ 14 14 — ½
20⅛	10⅛	Intrmk .20r	1.3 3 5 15 15 15
4½	2½	IntBnknt	8 89 3 2⅞ 3
7½	5⅛	IntChris n	6 22 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
3½	1	IntFdSvc	14 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
35½	17⅝	IntGenl 1.40	4.0 6 37 35⅛ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅜
8⅝	4½	IntProt .30	4.0 5 111 7⅝ 7⅝ 7½
2⅝	⅞	IntStrtch	4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
4⅛	13-16	Interphor	14 1 1 1
4½	1½	InvestFla	1 10 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞
28⅝	15½	Jonics	11 11 24⅛ 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅛
34½	17½	IroqBrd .36	1.9 7 76 18⅝ 18¼ 18⅝— ½
5½	2⅝	IrvInInd .10	2.3 8 4½ 4⅝ 4⅝— ¼
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD .67e	9.6 23 7⅞ 7 7 — ⅛
		— J—J—J —	
17⅛	10⅝	Jacobs .50b	3.6 8 19 14 13½ 13⅞
11⅛	4½	Jensen 1.50t	30. 4 29 5 4⅞ 5
4¼	2	Jetero .05e	1.5 41 2 3¼ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Jetronic	7 21 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
11¼	4⅛	JohnPd .36	7.4 12 2 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
10⅞	2⅝	JuniperP	20 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝
11½	7⅝	Jupiter	2 10 11¼ 11¼ 11¼+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —	
8⅝	3⅛	KTelIn .30e	3.6 52 90 8¼ 8 8¼+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Kaisln .75c	10 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
2⅝	½	KaneMil wt	5 ½ ½ ½
51½	41	KnGs pf4.50	10. z20 44¼ 44¼ 44¼— ½
10⅝	3½	KapokT	18 12 4½ 4½ 4½
17⅛	7⅛	KenaiCp	8 52 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.1 6 6 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	Ketchm .23t	5.4 16 12 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
7	3⅛	Kay Co .20e	3.3 5 7 6 6 6
3⅛	2⅛	KinArk	9 12 3⅛ 3 3⅛
2⅞	⅜	KingOpt	1 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜— ⅛
25	15⅛	KingRd s .32	1.5 7 79 22⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝— ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	KirbyEx	8 6 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ¼
4⅛	2⅛	KleerVu	11 8 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝— ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Kleinerts	37 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
7	3⅝	KuhnStr	3 15 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
		— L—L—L —	
3½	1⅝	LaBarge .04	2.8 19 30 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	LaMaur .20	3.3 8 2 6 6 6
4⅛	2⅛	LaPnt	6 2⅜ 2½ 2⅜+ ¼
5⅛	1⅝	LafyRad	12 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
3½	2	LakeSh g	65 3 2⅞ 2 15-16—1-16
10	4⅛	Landmk	34 9 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Laneco .20b	2.6 4 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
14½	13	LazKap n.40	2.6 4 154 u15⅜ 14⅞ 15⅛+1⅛
21	15⅛	LeaRnl s.60	3.0 8 19 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ⅜
8½	2⅝	LeePh	8 11 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝
24⅝	11⅛	LeighPd .80	3.2 10 3 u24⅝ 24 24⅝+ ⅜
8⅞	3⅛	LeisureT	4 62 4⅝ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
12	5⅛	LiblyFb .39t	5.6 4 14 7 7 7 + ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Lightolr .24	2.6 5 7 9⅛ 9 9⅛
8⅛	3⅛	LincAm	8 51 8⅛ 8 8⅛
4⅛	2	LloydsE	6 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Lodge .08e	2.8 9 13 3 2⅞ 2⅞
23⅛	17⅛	Lohmn 1.20	6.1 8 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
25⅝	9⅝	LoewT wt	1206 22⅝ 21 21⅝+ ⅜
19⅝	9⅝	Logicon	10 72 15⅛ 14½ 15⅛+1
29	15⅛	LaGenS 1.02	4.2 7 43 24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅝+ ⅜
14⅛	9⅛	Lydall .70	7.2 6 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
4⅝	2⅛	LynchCp	3 13 4⅞ 4⅛ 4⅞
3	1⅝	Lynnwear	2 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —	
9⅝	4⅝	Macks .20	3.3 5 5 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Macrod	23 73 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
20½	17⅛	MaPS 1.84	9.6 5 7 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝
9⅞	6⅛	MamrC .60	7.1 6 5 8⅝ 8½ 8½— ⅛
1 11-16	⅝	Marlndq	547 1 5-16 1 3-16 1 5-16+ ⅛
17	8⅝	Marlne .28e	1.7 6 21 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
22⅛	20	Marm pf2.25	11. 14 21⅛ 21 21
5½	2⅛	MrshF	2 4 3 3 3
7⅛	4⅛	Marshln	38 15 6 6 6
24	11⅞	MartPr .40	3.2 6 183 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
15⅛	8½	Masind .60a	5.7 16 20 10½ 10⅝ 10½+ ⅛
9	5⅛	Masters	5 2 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝—
27½	16¼	MtrlRsh s.20	.8 15 40 26⅛ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ⅛
12½	9	Matrix s	9 3 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	MaulTec	138 4⅝ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	McCulO	18 269 6⅝ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	McKeon	4 26 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
21	14⅛	Means 1.20	5.9 7 140 20⅛ 19 20⅛+1⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Medalst .50	4.9 5 9 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	MedalnGp	18 74 6 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
24½	17	MedioG .72	2.9 9 58 u25 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅞	Meenan n.24	1.4 9 7 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
13½	7	Megoint .24	2.6 4 24 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛
25⅞	12⅛	MEMCo 1	7.3 7 35 14 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	MercSL .50b	4.7 6 24 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
12	7⅛	MetPro .15	1.5 9 4 10⅝ 10⅛ 10¼— ⅛
13⅛	7⅞	Metex .40	3.7 6 6 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
37⅞	20	Metoth .32	1.4 16 232 23⅛ 22¼ 22⅝+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
4	1⅞	Metrocar	94 23 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞+ ⅛
10	5	MchSug .40	4.4 16 4 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Micklbry .16	3.4 68 22 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
13⅛	6	MidldCo .20	2.3 4 55 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ⅜
24⅛	11⅛	MidlGls .40b	2.2 10 78 18⅛ 17⅛ 18 +1
83	66	MlnP pf7.36	11. z80 70 69 69 —1
8	2½	MissnIT	74 67 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅜
34⅝	13⅝	MitchlE .20	.6 13 100 33⅝ 33½ 33⅝+ ⅛
24½	12⅞	MileCp .50	2.4 8 3 21¼ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	MonMg .44	6.8 6 7 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ⅛
19⅛	11	Moog .40b	2.4 8 14 17⅝ 17 17 — ⅛
9⅛	6	MtgGth .76e	8.2 14 2 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
9	4½	MarInSh .32	5.3 5 8 6⅛ 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	MovStr .52	4.8 5 5 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
7⅛	1⅞	Movielab	7 14 5⅞ 5⅛ 5⅛
		— N—N—N —	
18⅛	11	NFC n .20	1.1 11 15 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
18	9⅛	Napco .20	2.0 6 53 10 9⅞ 9⅞
9⅛	4⅛	Nardo .20	2.3 11 13 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝— ⅛
14⅛	11	NCnvSt n.50	4.1 8 14 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	NatEdu .18t	2.0 5 6 9 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
16½	10	NtHltE	7 81 14⅝ 14 14⅝— ⅛
4	1⅛	NKinney	15 2 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
10½	4⅞	NtPatent	153 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
6⅝	5	NtSecR .60	9.6 9 31 6⅝ 6⅛ 6¼+ ⅛
7½	3	NtSpinn .20	4.1 5 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
9⅝	3⅝	NelsLB .72	9.1 7 25 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	NestLM .05e	1.5 11 11 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
29⅞	17⅛	NHomp .80a	3.4 6 7 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Nidria .05e	3.1 8 26 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
17	9	NMxAr .30e	2.1 47 14 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
11	8⅝	NPInRt s.84	8.6 14 31 9⅞ 9½ 9⅞
11	5⅛	NProc .55e	7.5 8 29 7½ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
31⅛	23	NYTim .90	3.9 16 89 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
17⅛	5⅛	NewbE .50	6.0 39 8⅝ 8 8⅛— ⅛
32⅝	17⅝	NiagFSv .80	3.2 6 7 25 24⅞ 25 + ⅛
6½	3⅛	Nichols .02r	.6 3 2 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Nolex	17 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝
12⅝	7⅛	Norlin .40	3.8 4 21 11 10½ 10½— ½
13⅞	10⅛	Norl pf 1.50	12. 3 12½ 12⅝ 12½+ ⅛
25	6⅞	Nortek .08	1.1 5 49 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
25⅝	13⅛	NoARoy .24	1.3 6 10 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛
15	7⅛	NoCdO g	17 41 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅞— ⅛
13¼	12	NoestBk n1.04	8.4 5 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
48½	41⅛	NIPS pf4.25	9.8 z290 43½ 43⅛ 43⅛+ ⅛
19⅛	10	NucIDta	10 5 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
35½	18	Numac g.07i	125 31⅝ 31¼ 31¼— ⅜
		— O—O—O —	
4⅞	2⅝	OEA .10e	2.4 13 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Oakwd .12b	.8 7 44 14⅝ 14 14½+ ⅜
9⅛	5⅛	OhArt .24	4.6 12 18 5⅝ d 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
16⅛	11	OhSealy .96	6.5 8 1 14⅞ 14⅞ 14⅞
10	5⅝	OilaInd .40e	4.8 7 10 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
23⅝	13⅞	OnLine .24	1.0 15 110 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
44½	25	OOkiep	27 z900 35 33⅞ 33⅞— ⅜
14⅛	7½	OrioleH .45e	4.2 5 6 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅞	OSulivn .80	5.1 5 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
5	1⅛	OxfordFt	70 37 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	OzarkA .20e	3.1 8 160 6½ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
		— P—Q —	
2	⅝	PF Ind	20 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PGEpfA 1.50	10. 23 15 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
16	13	PGEpfB 1.37	9.5 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
14½	12	PGEpfC 1.25	18. 2 12½ 12½ 12½+ ⅛
14⅛	11	PGEpfD 1.25	9.6 9 13 13 13 — ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	PGEpfE 1.25	9.9 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝
29½	24⅝	PGEpfW 2.57	9.8 34 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼— ⅛
26½	21⅞	PGEpfV 2.32	9.7 23 24⅛ 24 24 — ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	9.8 28 26 25⅞ 25⅞
30⅛	25	PGEpfS 2.62	9.8 5 27½ 26⅞ 26⅞
13½	10⅛	PGEpfH 1.12	9.7 6 11⅞ 11 11½— ⅛
27⅝	22⅛	PGEpfR 2.37	9.6 16 25½ 24⅛ 24⅞+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	PGEpfI 1.09	9.7 33 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
49½	40½	PacLt pf4.36	9.8 z200 44½ 44½ 44½+2
21⅞	12⅛	PacTrst 1	4.8 11 10 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
23½	9⅛	PacScle .40	3.0 7 51 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
34⅝	27⅞	PallCp .52	1.6 13 60 31⅞ 31⅛ 31⅞+1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PalomrF	2 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Pantast .30	7.1 9 2 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
18⅛	13⅛	Paradyn n	20 56 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅜
19⅛	11	ParkCh .60	3.9 5 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ParkEl	10 3 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
33½	18⅞	Parsons 1	3.0 8 111 33 32⅝ 33 + ⅛
6½	4⅛	PatFosh .10e	1.7 3 16 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝
13	6½	Patagon	6 7 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	PatoC 2e	13. 5 29 15⅛ 15 15
9⅛	5⅛	PeerTu .32	3.6 5 5 9 9 9
18⅛	12⅛	PenTr 1	6.8 5 3 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PECp .42t	10. 6 37 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛
21½	14⅛	PenRE 1.65	8.0 9 2 20½ 20½ 20½
2½	⅝	Pentron	11 16 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.8 5 9 26 25⅞ 26
23⅝	10	PepCom .48a	2.6 7 36 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ½
17⅛	6⅛	PetroLe	13 252 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅜
11⅛	7⅛	PhilLD .68r	8.5 4 1 8 8 8 + ⅛
5⅛	2	Phoenix	3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
12	7	PicNPay .28	2.5 7 11 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	PionrSys	1 68 4½ 4⅛ 4½
6⅛	3	PionTx .20i	313 6 3⅛ 3 3⅛
36⅞	20	PitDM 1.40	4.1 5 3 34 33⅝ 34
35⅛	23⅝	Pittway 1.65	4.6 7 20 u35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝+ ½
7⅝	4⅛	Pizzain n	9 70 5⅝ 5 5⅛
30	20	PlacrDv g 1	4 26 25⅛ 25⅛— ½
9⅛	4⅞	Plantlnd	29 174 9⅝ 8⅞ 9 — ⅛
11¼	6⅛	PlyGm .40b	4.6 4 9 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
2½	1⅛	PlymR B	9 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅛	PostCp n .50	2.7 8 3 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝— ⅛
22	10⅛	PrairieO g	9 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	PrattLmb 1	7.9 6 2 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
28	22½	PrenHa 1.36	5.9 8 59 23 d22⅝ 23 + ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	PresRtB	2 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
18⅞	6⅝	Presley .64	3.5 5 135 18⅝ 17½ 18⅛+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	Preston g.90	1 16½ 16½ 16½+ ⅛
25⅞	7	PrimMf	19 116 20 19½ 19⅞+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	PrpCT 1.28e	9.6 10 16 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	ProvGas .92	8.6 6 2 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.3 7 44 4⅝ 4½ 4½
25⅞	21⅝	PgSP pfC2.34	10. 276 23½ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
15	7⅞	PulteH s.24	1.8 3 21 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
12⅛	4⅛	PuntoG	10 4 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Punta pf1.10	9.2 28 12 11⅞ 12
14⅛	6⅝	Pureac .06e	.4 29 50 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝
		— R—R—R —	
12⅝	9	RBInd .24	2.3 7 35 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	REDM	5 16 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	RET	3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
46	42½	RET pf 4.38	9.7 6 45 45 45
16½	8⅞	RHMed .20r	1.2 11 130 u17⅝ 16 17⅛+1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	RSC .10	3.3 12 18 3⅛ 3 3
8⅝	5⅛	Rapan .10e	1.5 9 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
23½	12⅛	RnchEx .10e	.6 5 4 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
26⅛	10⅝	RangrO g	202 25⅞ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
32½	21⅛	Ransbrg 1.20	4.2 7 7 28⅝ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	RapAm wt	73 3 3 3 — ⅛
3⅝	2	RathP	10 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
32⅝	13½	Rayind .40	2.1 15 8 19⅛ 19 19 — ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	REInv 1.60	7.8 11 6 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
13⅝	10	RlincT 1.40	12. 5 1 11½ 11½ 11½
5⅞	2⅝	ReevesT	66 10 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
15½	8⅝	ReadlB .72	4.8 9 68 15 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	RemAr 1a	4.8 6 61 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ¼
16½	6⅝	RepGyp .40	2.7 4 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
43	33	RepNY 2	5.3 5 15 38⅛ 38 38 — ⅛
25	22	RNY pf2.12	8.9 2 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
25⅝	11⅝	ReshCot .24	1.6 9 138 15½ 15 15¼— ½
69½	20½	Resrt A	7 764 48⅝ 47½ 47½— ½
108	27	Resrt B	11 z2250 71⅞ 70⅛ 71⅛— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	RestAssc	8 25 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
22⅛	14⅛	RialOil n	20 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝
9⅝	3⅛	RibletP .12	1.9 5 10 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Richton .44	8.4 11 22 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
56⅞	27½	RileyCo	10 145 55½ 54⅛ 54⅞— ⅛
34⅛	24	RioAlgo g1.50	5 25 25 25
16⅛	8⅝	Robntch	34 12⅝ 11⅞ 12 — ⅛
7½	4½	Roblin .12	2.1 4 36 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Rockway 1b	7.6 6 1 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
22⅝	20⅝	Rogers s.12	.6 13 2 21⅝ 21½ 21½— ⅛
8	4⅛	Rossmr	3 7 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	RoyPalm	31 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
10	7⅝	Rudick pf.56	7.2 1 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Rusco	31 7 2 1⅞ 1⅞
6	2½	RBW Cp	5 10 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
19	10⅝	Russell .48	3.7 5 x211 13¼ 12½ 13⅛+ ⅜
		— S—S—S —	
6⅛	3⅝	SFM .24	4.8 7 2 5 5 5
13½	8⅛	SGL .25b	2.7 5 12 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	SGSec	1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
16⅛	13⅞	SGSe pf1.70	12. 4 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
9⅝	4	SSP	4 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Salem .40a	2.5 8 25 15⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	SCarlo	4 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
10⅛	8	SDgo pf .88	10. 20 9⅛ 8⅞ 8⅞+ ⅛
11	8⅛	SDgo pf .90	10. 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
11½	8⅝	SDgo pf 1	10. 17 10½ 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
81½	70⅛	SDgo pf7.80	11. z50 73½ 73½ 73½+ ½
26⅞	22	SDgo pf2.47	11. 4 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
29	23⅝	SDgo pf2.68	11. 2 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	SFrRE 1.60	7.1 17 79 22⅝ 22⅛ 22½+ ⅛
2⅛	7-16	SFRE wt	4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
9⅛	5	SchelbE .56	11. 20 16 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
21⅞	12⅝	Schnuff 1	5.1 4 25 19⅝ 19½ 19½+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Schiller	6 14 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
6⅝	4⅛	SchoolP .40	8.9 14 1 4½ 4½ 4½
6	3	Schrodr .04i	7 8 3 3 3 — ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Schwab n	7 15 7 7 7
5⅝	2⅝	SciMat .10	3.1 8 10 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
42⅝	29⅛	Scope .50	1.2 9 3 u43⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝+ ¼
41⅛	20	ScurryR g	13 36⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛— ⅛
22½	14	SbdAM .40	2.1 3 4 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Seaicitro	8 52 u10⅝ 10⅛ 10½
3⅛	1	Seaport	63 25 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Searsind	9 3 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	SecMtg	44 4⅛ 4 4⅛+ ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	Selas .36	4.2 8 23 9 8⅝ 8½— ½
3	1	SelfpAsc	8 10 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Srvisco .40	5.3 5 2 7½ 7½ 7½
15⅛	9⅛	SetonCo .50	3.8 4 2 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
8⅝	4	ShaerS .40e	6.0 5 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
10⅞	8½	Sharon s.50	5.2 8 32 9⅞ 9½ 9⅝— ⅛
8⅛	5	Showle .40	7.1 6 11 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	SheltrR	5 98 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Shopwell	9 7 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
42½	19	Showbt 1	4.1 8 34 24½ 23⅝ 24¼+ ⅜
28⅛	12⅝	Slerrcin .30	1.2 12 49 26 24⅞ 25½+1⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Silco s .28	3.5 7 13 8 8 8 + ⅛
20½	10	Sigma .40	2.4 7 2 17 17 17 — ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Slkes A .45e	5.6 4 40 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Sllinc .48	2.9 4 4 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
14⅛	3⅛	Silvrcst	7 6 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅞+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Solitron	15 80 5⅝ 5⅛ 5½
26⅛	20⅛	SonderB .40	1.5 8 22 26 25⅝ 26
14¼	5⅞	SoraPap .21e	1.7 3 9 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ½
11⅞	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.3 3 2 7½ 7½ 7½+ ⅛
3-16	1-64	SoAltT wt	42 1-64 1-64 1-64—1-64
12⅝	10⅛	SCEd pf1.02	9.7 4 10½ d10 10½
13⅛	10⅛	SCEd pf1.06	9.5 5 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛— ⅛
13	10⅛	SCEd pf1.08	9.1 1 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
14	11⅛	SCEd pf1.19	10. 6 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
27½	24⅛	SCEd pf2.48	9.2 z100 26⅞ 26⅞ 26⅞+ ⅛
17½	13	SCEd pf1.45	9.2 60 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf1.30	7.0 4 18½ 18½ 18½
27⅛	20⅛	SCEd pf2.30	9.1 1 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
26½	21⅞	SCEd pf2.21	9.2 1 24 24 24
106⅞	91	SCEd pf8.96	9.2 2 97½ 95 97½+2½
11	7⅛	SwFIBk .50	5.7 6 24 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝
29⅞	24	SwFIB pf2.18	8.7 13 25 24⅞ 25
15⅞	9	SpecityR	6 7 12 12 12
15	6⅝	Spector .42e	3.6 4 112 11⅝ 10⅞ 11⅛+1½
7⅝	3½	SpedOP .14r	2.5 9 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
6⅛	3	Spencer .16	3.5 5 33 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
24½	19⅝	StdAlln 1	3.9 6 19 25⅝ 24 25⅝+1½
27	20½	StCoasa 1.60	6.3 9 3 25½ 25½ 25½— ⅛
15⅛	6	StdMetl	25 41 14⅝ 14 14 — ⅛
26⅛	20⅝	StProd 1.52	7.2 4 12 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
31⅞	20½	StdShr .60t	2.1 7 21 28⅝ 28¼ 28⅝+ ¾
13⅝	6	Stange .20	2.5 9 30 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅛
14	9⅝	StanAv .37e	2.7 7 5 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
7⅝	3⅝	Stanwd	3 15 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.9 4 9 13½ 13⅝ 13½
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust	1 6 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
8⅞	4	Steelmt .24b	3.3 7 6 7¼ 7⅛ 7¼+ ⅛
23⅛	16	StepnCh .60	4.1 7 3 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
2⅛	15-16	SterlEl	7 112 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝
4	2⅛	SterlExt .10	4.0 2 2½ 2½ 2½
16⅞	6⅛	Strutt .30b	2.0 18 134 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛+ ½
2⅛	1	Summit	7 5 1½ 1½ 1½+ ⅛
31⅞	14	Sundnc .16b	.6 156 96 27⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ½
7⅝	5⅝	SunsAir .36	5.1 6 1 7 7 7 — ⅛
12⅛	8½	Sunlnd s .25	2.7 5 15 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
11⅞	6	SunSurg .32	3.3 7 13 9⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
45⅝	20½	Supron .30	.7 28 320 45⅛ 42⅞ 44⅜+1⅞
10½	4⅝	Susqueh	6 47 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Susqh pf 1	10. 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Synloy .30b	4.4 13 26 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
38⅞	24½	Syntex 1.10	2.8 10 2364 u39⅝ 38⅝ 39⅛+ ⅛
21⅝	19½	Sysco s .40	1.9 8 38 21 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
23⅝	16⅛	SystEng	11 89 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝
8½	3⅝	SysPln .20	4.3 4 12 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
		— T—T—T —	
13⅝	6⅛	TEC .40	6.0 10 5 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
4⅛	1⅝	TFI	6 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
16⅞	8⅝	TabPd .20	1.4 7 15 14 13⅝ 13⅞+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Tallevin wt	2 4 4 4 + ⅛
14¼	8	TandB 1e	7.8 7 28 13 12⅞ 12⅞
14½	7	Tannel .28	3.9 4 14 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Tasty 1.20b	9.8 9 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	TechSym	10 28 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
13⅞	4	TechOp	9 6 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	TechTp .07r	3.3 10 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
53⅝	19⅝	TelonR	46 38 47⅝ 46⅛ 46½—1⅛
15½	7⅝	TeleCm .60	4.6 3 18 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
29⅝	15⅝	Telflex .40	1.4 13 71 28⅛ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ⅛
22⅛	12	Telscl .60	3.1 14 30 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝
6	2	Tenna	3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Tenney s	10 2 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Tensor	14 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
18⅛	4⅞	TerraC .10i	33 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
15½	5⅛	TetraT	11 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
16⅛	7⅛	TexlAir .16	1.4 12 334 12⅛ 11⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
54⅛	48	TxPL pf4.56	9.1 z100 50½ 50 50 — ½
1⅝	½	ThorCp	25 13-16 ¾ 13-16+1-16
5⅞	2⅝	Thorofar	12 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ThreeD .20	5.0 4 11 4 4 4
24½	14½	Thriftm 1.20	5.5 4 23 22⅝ 21⅞ 22 — ⅛
7	3	Tidwell	4 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	TobKrz n.25	4.7 3 33 u 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛
46⅛	38⅞	TolEd pf4.25	11. z25 39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝— ⅛
80	71	TolEd pf7.76	10. z560 76 76 76 +1
14⅛	6⅛	ToppsG .28	4.4 4 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	TorinCp .80	5.5 6 2 14½ 14½ 14½— ⅛
27⅛	9⅝	TotlPet g.32	252 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
19⅛	4⅞	TotlPet wt	352 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TrnsLux .05e	.9 6 29 5⅝ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	TransOH .05e	.5 18 27 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Tredwy .20	3.3 10 1 6 6 6 — ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅛	7	TriSM .60	7.9 5 2 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	TriaCp .20	2.0 6 15 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
40⅞	5⅛	TubosM	15 213 26⅞ 26½ 26⅝+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	TwinFr .20	3.3 7 8 6⅛ 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
		— U—U—U —	
12½	7⅛	U&I	61 4 11½ 11½ 11½
4½	2⅝	UIP .24	6.0 6 5 4 4 4 — ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	UNA .20	3.9 4 160 5⅝ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	URS .40b	6.2 8 64 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Unimax	4 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
7⅛	6⅛	Unimax pf	6 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
16	11⅛	UAirPd .64b	4.6 8 8 14 13⅞ 13⅞+ ⅛
17⅛	11	UnCosF .66	4.3 8 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	UnFoods .05e	2.1 119 133 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅝
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCp	19 8 4⅛ 4½ 4½— ⅛
¾	5-128	UNatCp wt	14 ¼ ¼ ¼
8½	5⅝	UNtCp pf	7 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
8	5	URepln .22r	6.1 54 4 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝
17⅝	9⅝	USFlitr .32	2.1 9 150 15 14⅝ 15
11⅛	7⅛	UnRlIT .83e	8.2 12 13 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
¼	1-16	UnRlIT wt	8 1-16 1-16 1-16—1-16
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium	2 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	USRbR 1a	6.4 7 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅜
12⅛	6½	UnityB	12 7 9 8⅝ 9
6	3⅝	UnivCig .05	1.0 4 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
17½	10⅛	UnivRs .32	2.1 14 96 15⅝ 15 15⅛
		— V—V—V —	
14⅛	6⅛	Valle's .87t	12. 9 8 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞
16⅝	10⅞	Valmac .80	7.0 13 28 11½ 11¼ 11½+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Valspar .36	5.4 6 8 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
2⅝	2	ValueL .06e	2.3 20 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
36	16½	VermlA .32b	1.5 8 9 21¼ 21 21
9½	4¼	Vernitrn .10	1.4 7 59 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅛
8½	2⅛	Vertiple	5 10 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
5⅞	1½	Vesely	179 43 5½ 5 5⅛+ ½
7⅝	2⅝	VintageE	2 27 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
12⅝	7	Vishay	7 21 9 8⅞ 9
7	3⅛	VisualG .16	3.2 7 6 5 5 5
5⅝	2⅛	VolMer .12e	2.5 5 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Voplex .52	5.2 4 7 10 10 10
6	2⅛	VulcCp .20	3.7 4 13 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼
		— W—W—W —	
7½	2⅝	WTC .02i	35 6 5½ 5¼ 5¼— ¼
10	6½	Wackht .40b	5.8 6 40 7 6⅞ 6⅞
25⅝	10½	Walnaco .12	.5 16 55 24⅛ 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
26⅛	18	Walco .80b	4.2 6 x3 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	WallcS .12	2.5 12 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
19⅞	17	Wang B s.16	.9 18 199 18⅝ 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
21⅝	18⅛	Wang C s.06	.3 20 52 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
17⅝	9⅛	WardsCo .20	1.7 3 9 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝
26⅛	21⅞	WshPst s.36	1.5 7 48 23⅝ 23 23½+ ½
28⅛	20⅛	WRIT 2.12	7.6 16 1 28 28 28
7½	5	Watsco .30	5.2 7 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Weiman	39 12 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
19½	7⅛	WeldTu .30b	1.7 8 26 17½ 16⅞ 17½+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	Wellco .25	5.6 25 19 4⅝ 4⅛ 4½+ ⅛
43⅝	20	Wstburn g1.40	282 41⅝ 39⅛ 41⅝— ⅛
24⅛	11½	WstFin .48	2.1 4 42 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅝+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅛	10⅛	WPocRR n	3 102 13 12⅝ 12⅞+ ⅛
12⅛	3⅞	Whippny .20	2.2 1 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ¼
7⅝	4⅛	WhitCbl .40	6.9 6 22 5⅞ 5¾ 5⅞+ ⅜
7⅞	3⅞	Whitehall	7 3 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
9	2	Wichita	35 37 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	WillcxG n	4 25 2⅛ 2 2
16½	8⅝	Wmhous .60	3.6 9 108 u17⅝ 16⅝ 17⅝+ ⅞
4	1⅛	WilsnB .15i	61 2⅛ 2 2
16½	10⅛	Wincorp .40	2.5 44 7 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
51	44⅛	WisP pf4.50	9.5 z50 47⅛ 47¼ 47¼
3⅛	2	WolfHB .10e	4.0 9 15 2½ 2½ 2½
14½	10⅛	Wdstrm n .60	5.6 5 2 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅝
8⅝	4⅛	WkWear .40	4.5 6 81 8⅞ 8⅛ 8⅞+ ⅛
18⅛	10	Wrathr .10e	.6 43 14 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛
17-16	¾	WrightH g	64 1 1-16 1 1-16 1 1-16
31⅛	17⅝	Wynnin .60	2.0 9 58 31 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅛
16	11⅛	WymBn .64	4.8 7 8 13⅝ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —	
10⅞	2	Xonics	24 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
19	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.5 9 45 19 18⅝ 19 + ½
17½	7	Zimmer .36	4.1 3 98 8⅝ 7⅝ 8⅛+1⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 30, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
33250 Abitibi	$19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
434 Acklands	$16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
6800 Agnico E	$7¼	7	7 —	⅛
725 Agra Ind A	$6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
6930 Alta Gas A	$23⅛	22⅞	23⅛—	⅛
800 Alta Nat	$56½	56½	56½—	½
1070 Algo Cent	$23	22	23 +	1
600 Am Bonza	$20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
150 Andres W A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2900 Argus C pr	$9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
500 Asbestos	$42½	42	42 —	½
6125 Atco A	$22¼	22	22	
35416 BP Can	$27⅞	27	27	
7366 Bank N S	$24⅛	23⅞	24 —	⅛
200 Bell Cop A	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
2800 Bralor Res	$15	14⅝	14⅝	
230 Bramalea	$18½	18½	18½	
400 Brenda M	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
4500 BCFP	$24¼	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
1930 BC Phone	$17½	17⅝	17½+	⅛
7175 Brunswk	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
2300 CAE	$12½	12⅛	12½+	½
800 Cad Fry	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7065 Cal Pow A	$45¼	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
3300 Camflo	$15½	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
3700 C Nor West	$12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
2834 C Packrs	$28½	27½	28 +	½
93 Can Perm	$18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
5 Can Trust	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
300 C Tung	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
2500 CCablesy A	$12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
400 Cdn Cel	$10⅝	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
21669 CI Bk Com	$27⅝	27	27⅝—	⅛
2800 Cdn Tire A	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	¼
1800 C Utilies	$19	18⅝	18⅝	
200 Candel Oil	$40½	40½	40½—	½
5 Cassiar	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅝
3250 Celanese	$6	5⅞	6	
1800 CHUM	$11½	11	11 —	½
200 C Holiday 1	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
600 Con Distrb	$12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
6065 Cons Gas	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
3000 Con Fardy	400	390	400 +	5
2600 Conwest	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11010 Coseka R	$8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
7850 Craigmt	$7⅝	7	7⅛+	⅛
1700 Crush Intl	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
7450 Cyprus	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
11950 Czar Res	$10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
3855 Daon Dev	$16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
8942 Denison	$28⅝	28⅛	28½—	⅛
4350 Dicknsn	$8⅝	8	8⅛—	⅛
365 D Bridge	$36	36	36 —	¼
1484 Dofasco A	$32½	32⅛	32⅛	
910 Dom Store	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	
1255 Du Pont A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
1100 Dylex L A	$11⅝	11⅝	11½	
500 East Mal	158	158	158 +	2
1000 Electhom A	$5½	5⅝	5½	
25900 Emco	$11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
6275 Falcon C	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8168 Fibro Nik A	$63⅛	60⅛	60⅛—	2⅛
5 Fed Ind A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
800 Francana	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
2791 G M Res	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1000 G Distrb A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2800 Gibraltar	$8	7⅝	8 —	⅛
660 Graft G	$13½	13½	13½—	⅛
3000 Granduc	145	140	143 +	4
850 Gt Oil Sds	$24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
585 GL Forest	$45⅝	45⅛	45⅝+	⅛
27 Greyhnd	$21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
100 Hard Crp A	295	295	295 +	3
3300 Harlequin	$15⅝	15	15¼—	⅛
1200 Hawker	$12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
1264 Hayes D	$11	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
1608 H Bay Co	$26⅞	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
3820 IAC	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	
400 Indal	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5105 Inter Pipe	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
251 Inv Grp A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
1250 Ivaco	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
7117 Jannock	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	
6550 Kaiser Re	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
1900 Kam Kotia	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
500 Kelsey H	$23½	23½	23½—	⅛
3154 Kerr Add	$10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
11900 Labatt A	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
100 Lab Min	$42	42	42 +	½
10500 Lacana	$6	5⅛	5⅛	
100 LOnt Cem	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
200 L L Lac	405	400	400	
1000 Lob Co B	420	420	420 —	10
100 MICC	$12½	12½	12½—	⅛
51625 Mclan H A	$22	22	22 —	½
13373 MB Ltd	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
200 McGraw H	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
44500 Molson A	$24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
25510 Molson B	$24⅝	24¼	24¼	
10350 Moore	$36½	35⅞	36 —	¼
2330 Murphy	$24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	½
14320 Noranda	$49⅝	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
39291 Norcen	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	½
1325 NTecm B w	$23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
8045 Oakwood P	$11¼	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
15075 Ocelot B	$17⅝	17	17⅝+	½
4350 Oshawa A	$9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4750 Page Pet	$16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
13420 Pamour A	$7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
203 PanCan P	$56⅛	56⅛	56¼	
3470 Pembina	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
1000 Petrofina	$38⅝	38⅛	38⅝—	¼
1000 Pevto Oils	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
650 Pine Point	$34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
14900 Place G	310	300	305 —	5
4250 Placer	$31	29⅛	29⅛—	1¼
1300 Redpath	$14½	14½	14½	
3570 Rd Stenhs A	$10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2121 Reichhold	$13	12⅝	13	
8630 Revnu Prp	180	176	176 —	2
300 Roman	$34½	34⅛	34½	
100 Rothman	$20	20	20 —	¼
3500 Sceptre	$7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
25848 Shell Can	$24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
12310 Sherritt	$10⅝	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
15070 Simpsons	370	360	365 —	5
963 Simpsn S A	$8	7⅞	8	
962 Slater Stl	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
200 Southm	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
1350 St Brodcst	$11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
8705 Stelco A	$28⅝	28¼	28½—	⅛
1450 Steep R	395	395	395 —	5
5975 Sulpetro B	$15¼	15	15⅛	
200 Tara	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
950 Teck Cor A	$14½	14	14½+	½
2071 Teck Cor B	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
300 Teledyne	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
6513 Tex Can	$71	69⅞	71 +	2
2295 Thom N A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3124 Tor Dm Bk	$24⅛	24½	24½—	⅛
1200 Torstar B	$20	20	20	
1810 Traders A	$17¼	17	17 —	¼
1900 Trns Mt A	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
13335 TrCan PL	$22¼	21⅞	22 —	¼
2225 Turbo Cl B	$15	14⅛	14⅞	
12450 UGas A	$12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
1600 Union Oil	$27⅞	27½	27½	
2900 U Keno	$15½	15	15 —	⅛
520 U Siscoe	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
284 Un Carbid	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
2250 Versti Cor	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
1800 Vestgron	$16½	16	16 —	¼
1690 Weldwod	$23½	23⅛	23½+	⅜
4500 West Mine	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
850 Weston	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝—	⅛
2125 Woodwd A	$23	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
5540 Yk Bear	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛

Total sales 4,119,576 shares

European Gold Markets

July 31, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	295.25	294.45	—4.95
Zurich	294.625	296.625	—5.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	315.12	314.37	—7.20

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.



Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices July 30, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
400 AlgomaSt	$27	27	27 —	⅛
3572 Bnk Mont	$25	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
700 Can Cmt	$13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
5000 Cdn Ind	$23¼	23	23 —	⅛
12300 Con Bath	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	¼
1300 Dom TxtA	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
3100 FCA Int	300	295	300 —	5
500 Imasco	$39½	39⅛	39⅛—	1
200 MntTrst	$19	19	19 —	2
2100 Power Co	$14⅛	14	14	
1000 RollandA	$11	11	11 —	⅛
662 Royal Bk	$43	42⅞	42⅞—	⅛
2863 RoyTrstco	$16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
320 Trizec	$20	20	20 —	½
1740 Utd Asbest	310	305	310	

Total sales 561,662 shares.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	90.00	90.10	94.20	88.20
Brussels (2)	127.43	128.26	132.15	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	143.03	142.96	159.63	136.58
London 30	454.20	451.00	588.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	259.25	263.02	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	81.58	83.43	83.43	55.45
Paris (6)	122.79	123.65	127.35	78.18
Sydney (7)	590.12	591.22	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	445.01	443.05	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,313.77	6,275.31	6,341.26	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	322.60	331.40	340.70	306.40

1, Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2, "Commission de la Bourse" ind.; 3, Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4, Financial Times indexes; 5, Banca Commerciale Italiana ind.; 6, Agefi ind.; 7, "All ordinaries" ind.; 8, First section stock ind.; 9, Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10, Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

Tokyo Exchange

July 31, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	347	Matsu E. Wks	520
Canon	529	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	170
Dai Nip. Print	535	Mitsubi Corp.	546
Fuji Bank	339	Mitsui Co.	332
Fuji Photo	595	Mitsukoshi	446
Hitachi	240	Nippon Elec.	375
Honda Motor	323	Sharp	439
C. Itoh	397	Sony Corp	1,870
Japan Air L.	2,880	Sumitomo Bank	340
Kansai El. Pwr.	902	Taisho Marine	245
Kao Soap	536	Takeda	442
Kirin Brewery	415	Teijin	133
Komatsu	327	Tokyo Marine	505
Kubota	274	Toray	156
Matsu El. Ind.	640	Toyota	861

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the July 31, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0117	4.605	109.795*	47.23*	0.2453	—	6.874*	121.33*	38.16*
Brussels (a)	29.38	66.985	15.9755	6.8715	3.56025*	14.551	—	17.665	5.553
Frankfurt	1.8268	4.151	—	43.01*	2.235 x	91.07*	6.258*	110.48*	34.73*
London (b)	2.256	—	4.1555	9.655	1,858.50	4.55675	66.35	3.763	11.93
Milan	822.70	1,877.00	447.70	192.49	—	407.78	28.03	494.73	155.72
New York (c)	—	2.2405	1.8352	4.26	819.05	2.01175	29.30	1.66	5.2845
Paris	4.27125	9.7535	232.62*	—	5.1975 x	211.84*	14.556*	257.00*	80.92*
Zurich	1.662	3.75625	90.49255*	38.9415*	0.2023	82.4352*	5.66205*	—	31.46115*
ECU	1.38181	0.605526	2.53935	5.90654	1,136.80	2.7878	40.576b	2.29795	7.30148

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market. Danish krona: 5.28625 ; Escudo: 48.85 ; Israeli £ 25.80 ; Peseta: 66.115 ; Schilling: 13.475 ; Sw.krona: 4.2085 ; Yen. 217.40 ; Norw. krone: 5.0475 ; Fm mark: 3.8365 ; Belgian financial franc:30.47 ; Hong Kong $ 5.1595 ; Singapore $ 2.162 ; Canadian $: 85.675 U.S. cents.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE BOWATER CORPORATION LIMITED
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from August 8th, 1979 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 12 of the CDRs The Bowater Corporation Limited, each repr. 50 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 11.92 (re/final dividend 1978 9.673 p. per share. Tax credit £ 1.451 = Dfls. 6.54 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 20th July 1979.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE August 1, 1979

U.S.$100,000,000

BENEFICIAL OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.

9¾% NOTES DUE JULY 15, 1987

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by

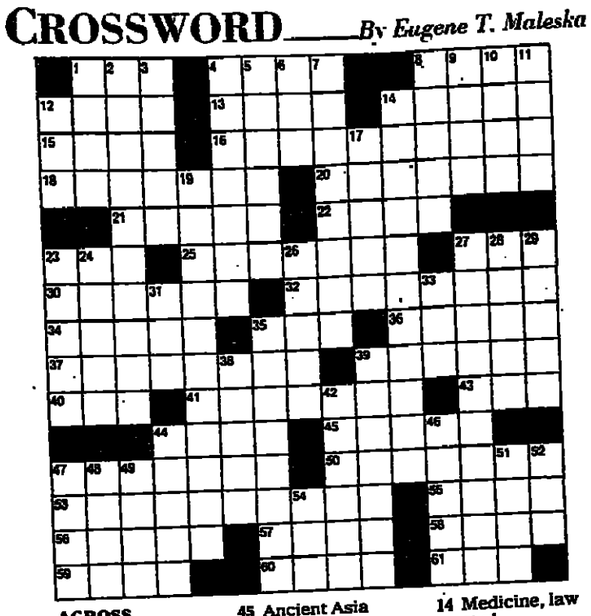
BENEFICIAL CORPORATION

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
International Limited

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Chemical Bank International Limited
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
European Banking Company Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Morgan Guaranty Ltd.
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Cleopatra's final agent
4 Pintail duck
8 Lady of Spain
12 Farthest from the wind side
13 Cardinals, e.g.
14 Like Kringle's milieu
15 Kind of monster
16 Coolant not needed in August
18 Insult
20 Carpentier of ring fame
21 Planet, hound or god
22 Umps' kin
23 Outward appearance
25 Hat trimming
27 Thos. and Jas.
30 Remain aboard
32 On pins and needles
34 One of a fabled 40
35 This, in Tours
36 Struthers or Field
37 Dissembling
39 Twaddle
40 The —— Gees, popular trio
41 Smallest of the Great Lakes
43 Cobb and Power, for short
44 "—— Sanctorum," collection of saints' biographies
45 Ancient Asia Minor region
47 Frogman's equipment
50 Commotions; quarrels
53 Mandarin oranges
55 Operatic prince
56 Sgt.'s superior
57 Actor Hamilton
58 "Fly away, fly!"
59 "The ——'e knows . . .": Kipling
60 Bearded, in botany
61 Suburb of Brussels

DOWN

1 First Arabic letter
2 Egotist's specialty
3 White of early films
4 Lincoln's Secretary of War
5 Plato, to Aristotle
6 "——, drink and be merry"
7 Visa holder
8 People of action
9 Shake —— (hasten)
10 Structure for a rat race
11 Greek Mars
12 Turkish title
14 Medicine, law et al.
17 "—— cold, starve a fever"
19 Poorer
23 Take —— at (try)
24 "With this Ring, —— wed"
26 City south of Florence
27 Like many a hunt-and-peck typist
28 Count
29 Eyelid inflammations
31 Farmer, in Eng.
33 Air Force female
35 Island southwest of Los Angeles
38 Prefix with cede or change
39 With devoutness
42 "Still —— triumph over all mischance": Shak.
44 Debate
46 "—— wise father . . ."
47 Battle site: 1944
48 Indian otter
49 Wallet contents
51 Expression of disdain
52 "Rave" notice result
54 Unused

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Sunny	MADRID	29	84	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Rain	MIAMI	31	88	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Sunny	MILAN	27	81	Misty
ATHENS	28	82	Sunny	MONTREAL	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	32	90	Sunny	MOSCOW	21	70	Overcast
BELGRADE	22	90	Sunny	MUNICH	22	72	Rain
BERLIN	24	75	Sunny	NEW YORK	29	84	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Rain	NICE	27	81	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	29	84	Sunny	OSLO	16	61	Overcast
BUDAPEST	28	82	Sunny	PARIS	17	63	Rain
CASABLANCA	24	75	Sunny	PRAGUE	22	72	Rain
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Cloudy	ROME	31	88	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	33	91	Sunny	SOFIA	30	86	Sunny
DUBLIN	17	62	Stormy	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Overcast
EDINBURGH	18	64	Cloudy	TEHRAN	37	99	Sunny
FLORENCE	32	90	Misty	TEL AVIV	32	90	Sunny
FRANKFURT	22	71	Cloudy	TOKYO	29	84	Misty
GENEVA	26	79	Overcast	TUNIS	37	99	Sunny
HELSINKI	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	23	73	Cloudy
HOUSTON	32	90	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	29	85	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	27	81	Sunny	ZURICH	25	77	Misty
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Sunny				
LISBON	33	91	Overcast				
LONDON	19	66	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 30, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 719.86
— (d) Conbar SF 455.00
— (d) Grobar SF 405.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 708.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 14.22
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.74
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.38

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 6.37
— (w) High Interest Sterling £0.95*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.72
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 11.62
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 28.53

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 301.00
— (d) Canasec SF 420.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 69.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 99.25
— (d) Eurit Europa Sh. SF 82.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 104.00
— (d) Ussec SF 437.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 111.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 46.80

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd $ 5.16

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 27.04
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svss. Tr. $ 24.19
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 52.35
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 15.72
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $ 15.72

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.77
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 7.89
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.80

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 46.32
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 18.96
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 14.07
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.65
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $ 10.28

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $ 69.77
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $ 17.54

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 357.50
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 304.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $ 10.04

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Portes Svs. R Est SF 1,333.00
— (r) Securowiss SF 1,004.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 316.25
— (d) Intervalor SF 69.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 343.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF 237.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 67.00
— (d) Universal Fund SF 71.22

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Aenca U.S. Sh. SF 30.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.25
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 62.25
— (d) Eurit Europa Sh. SF 126.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 104.00
— (d) Globinvest SF 53.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest SF 64.25
— (d) Ramsfonds-Invest SF 285.00
— (d) Soft South Air Sh. SF 180.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 270.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Allgemeinfonds DM 11.75
— (d) Unirenta DM 28.11
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.35
— (d) Unispecial I DM 60.02
— (d) Eurocolonds DM 25.74

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $7.93
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,002.86*
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.41
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 122.40
(w) CANIT $ 18.26
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 14.83
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,481.00
(d) Caribico Ocean-End Fund $ 227.33
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 984.86*
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs. $7.86
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.20
(d) Convertibls Japan $8.73
(w) D.G.C. $ 44.14*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $8.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 18.18
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $19.12
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,138.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,993.59
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $ 251.88
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,463.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 57.34
(d) Fondltalia $ 13.59
(d) Fronkel-Trust Interzins DM 48.40
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 8.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.24
(w) Hansemerkur Hldgs. NV $ 335.33
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobef $ 32.15
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $115.47
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 110.21
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 10.76
(d) Interlund N.V. $ 164.88
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 24.27
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 6.87
(r) Int'l Securities Fund DM 34.30
(d) Investa DWS $ 54.94
(r) Invest Allantiques $ 10.38
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.09
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $65.85
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 40.41
(w) Japan Pacific Fund LF 1,536.00
(d) KB Income Fund $ 12.69
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 38.48
(w) Klehmort Bens. Jap. F $ 58.06
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 28.11
(w) Lux-fund $12.14
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $ 8.64
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 1.72
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 14.69
(w) Nippon Fund $ 5.32
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.39
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 71.36
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 30.69
(d) Pulmam Intern'l Fund $ 59.77
(d) Renta Fund LF 842.00
(d) Rentinvest $ 4.22
(d) Safe Fund $ 9.42
(d) Safe Trust Fund SF 61.15
(w) Samurai Portfolio $ 15.13
(w) Sarro (N.A.V.) DM 92.60
(w) SMH Special Fund $ 803.67
(w) Soros Fund $ 12.85
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 48.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec) $ 67.42
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 71.85
(w) Transpacific Fund DM 51.63
(d) UNICO Fund $ 6.90
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 3.23
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 104.77
(m) Uts-Int'l Bond Fd $ 11.48
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 8.23
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 486.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 13.16
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 24.56
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 1,537,015/5
(w) Worldwide Special

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; c — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redemption price -Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



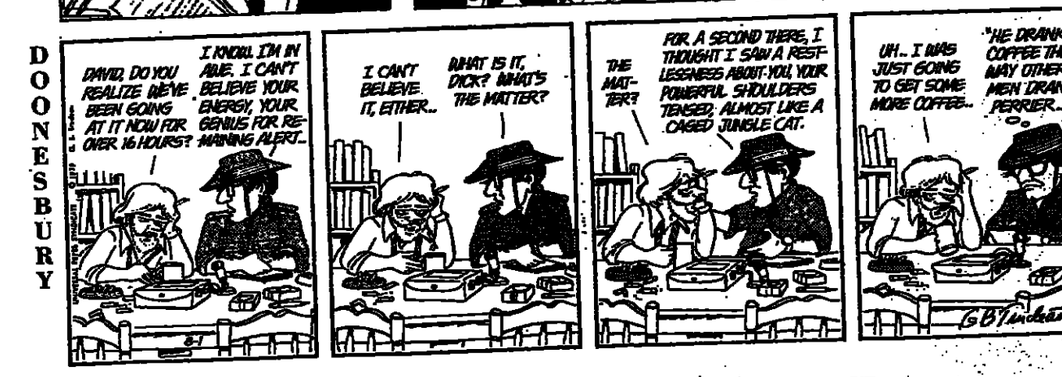
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SOUPI

HASQU

TAPHAY

SHURTH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) "( ) ( ) ( )"
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VALUE SUEDE RARITY UNLESS
Answer: A good mattress should come with a good guarantee so that you can do this— "REST ASSURED"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Remember, son, you only have ONE mother."

"How many SHOULD I have?"

BOOKS

THE BLOOD OF PARADISE

By Stephen Goodwin. Dutton. 242 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anne Tyler

STEPHEN GOODWIN'S first novel, "Kin," was a story about a white Southerner who brought a black fellow-soldier home with him for a visit. Sometimes brittle, disturbingly edgy, it had, nevertheless, a ring of honesty and intelligence that suggested Stephen Goodwin was a writer to watch.

"The Blood of Paradise," his second novel, will strike Goodwin-watchers as a kind of flowering. It's not merely a step forward; it's a leap — a book that seems laden, rich, powerful. It tells a complicated story without any attempts to analyze or oversimplify; and the three characters at its center are so profoundly alive that whatever room you're reading this in will seem densely populated.

The hero is a man named Steadman — known only by his last name, and it suits him well. He is steady indeed, a solid person whom we trust instinctively. He has a wife named Anna who resembles a Modigliani painting, and a daughter, Maggie, who is wonderfully childlike — solemn and funny without a hint of cuteness. In fact, one of the most touching things about the Steadmans is their grave (and entirely justified) admiration of their daughter. "Is her memory astonishing," Steadman asks his wife, "or just normal?"

"Both," Anna says.

This small family, as the book opens, is settling into an old farm in the mountains of Virginia. They hope to live off the land, eventually. Steadman, God willing, may even become a writer. They clean up the farmhouse, plant rows of vegetables, climb mountains, hunt. Work, here, is described with a kind of love and respect. No one since Larry Woiwode has realized so well the telling qualities of the perfectly dovetailed log and the freshly sanded floor. And the natural world around them is so vivid you could scratch yourself on its bramble-bushes. It's not only the "profuse blue sparkle of dew" that you see, or the birds with their songs like "so many sweet drills loosening a glacial mass," but also the bloody births of lambs and calves, the stench and "green muck" of the livestock pens, and the rabid fox gnawing on his own scraped, wretched hide.

What keeps "The Blood of Paradise" from being too pastoral, too even-tempered, is the subtle tension between Steadman and his wife. Steadman, though a tolerant man, has his black moods and his fits of anger, and Anna is more seriously disturbed. She suffers from a constant sense of dread. She traces her problems to the fact that she is a twin — one of a matched set that was given (she half believes) a single ration of happiness, so that every moment of contentment she experiences is a moment stolen from her restless, bitter sister. Anna walks a very thin edge through much of this book, and there are times when she nearly topples over. "Why is everything worse for you than for anybody else?" her husband asks her. We share his annoyance; she makes us nervous, and any untroubled thought she has comes as a great relief to us. But she is also the secret of this book's vitality. She is the fine, spiky wire running beneath Steadman's strength. The raggedness of life together — its clumsiness, its unexpected sweetness — comes across with perfect clarity, I think, because Stephen Goodwin knows what to leave in the balance, obvious, merely suggested.

But he also knows what to leave out outright. The sex in this book is wonderful. It's described dispassionately, but never forced; it bears more than its share of the story's load. And when Steadman ties to write, we see his words. (For some reason, fictional writers and artists may produce nebulous haze, but writers — I suspect, often stand-ins for authors — had better prove that they mean business. Steadman does.)

There are moments in "The Blood of Paradise" that hit you physically. Steadman, walking away from his grandfather's body at the funeral home, simply breaks down and cannot rise for several seconds — an event that's explained, almost dreamlike, but seems absolutely reasonable. The child Maggie, dressing for communion with her mother after a long separation from her, exasperates Steadman by her painstaking slowness, but "when she looked at last she looked at him with such humility and uncertainty that he was ashamed: she thought she wouldn't be loved as she was beautiful."

"We are real, all right," Anna says, writing to Steadman while he is away, "and that place . . . and our griefs are real, and our deaths will be real. We don't have to invent them."

I believe her.

Anne Tyler's most recent novel is "Earthly Possessions." She wrote this review for The Washington Post.
©The Washington Post

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from about 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week	Last Week	
1	1	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron
2	2	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum
3	3	SHIBUMI, by Trevanian
4	4	THE ISLAND, by Peter Benchley
5	5	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1985, by John Hackett and other top-ranking NATO generals and advisors
6	6	THERE'S NO SUCH PLACE AS FAR AWAY, by Richard Bach
7	7	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk
8	8	CLASS REUNION, by Rona Jaffe
9	9	CHESAPEAKE, by James Michener
10	10	GOOD AS GOLD, by Joseph Heller
11	11	GHOST STORY, by Peter Straub
12	12	THE VICAR OF CHRIST, by Walter Murphy
13	13	SPINX, by Robin Cook
14	14	HANTA YO, by Ruth Beebe Hill
15	15	A NECESSARY WOMAN, by Helen Van Slyke

NONFICTION

1	1	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Stuckair Baker
2	2	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin
3	3	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin
4	4	THE BRONX ZOO, by Sparky Lyle and Peter Golenbock
5	5	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard J. Ruff
6	6	THE POWERS THAT BE, by David Halberstam
7	7	THE MEDUSA AND THE SNAIL, by Lewis Thomas
8	8	THE WHITE ALBUM, by Joan Didion
9	9	BROCA'S BRAIN, by Carl Sagan
10	10	FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by Lendon Smith
11	11	I'M DANCING AS FAST AS I CAN, by Barbara Gordon
12	12	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford
13	13	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall
14	14	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx
15	15	TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT, by John Sirica

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	L	A	T		A	S	S	T	S		A	S	E	A
R	O	S	R		D	E	P	O	T		S	U	L	E
A	G	N	E		O	M	E	G	A		O	R	S	O
T	R	E	A	F	R	I	C	A	N	Q	U	E	E	N
		T	R	E	E	S			D	E	M			
	T	R	E	E	S		P	L	O	D	D	E	R	S
S	E	E	R	S		L	O	A	F			L	O	A
T	H	E	S	H	E	I	K	O	F	A	R	A	B	Y
E	E	L			N	O	S	E	S		D	A	T	E
W	E	S	T	E	R	N	S		G	O	D	D	E	S
		A	M	O			A	L	L	I				
T	H	E	S	U	L	T	A	N	O	F	S	W	A	T
B	E	Y	S		L	O	G	O	S		H	A	L	O
E	R	I	E		T	E	A	S	E		E	N	D	S
Y	E	L	L		D	A	R	E	S		S	E	A	S

BRIDGE

By Alan T

In the diagramed deal, three no-trump was reached by an obvious route that strongly suggested that South held exactly two spades; with more, he would no doubt have raised his partner's three-spade response. This information proved useful to the defense.

West made the normal lead of a club, and South correctly won with the king in dummy and led a diamond. His intention was to duck if the nine appeared, since he was protected against a further club lead from West. But East made the inspired play of the diamond queen, a crocodile coup that swallowed his partner's jack.

South was forced to win, and continued with his remaining high diamond. He hoped to find an even break or the length with West, but was disappointed. He might have continued diamonds in the hope that the clubs were evenly divided, but this would have led to defeat.

Instead, South decided to hope for a favorable spade position, with the king on his left and an even break. The fates were kind to him, but West was not. When the ace was cashed, West shrewdly dropped his king, playing his partner for the jack. If South held that card, there was no hope for the defense.

The declarer could not play spades or diamonds without allowing East to gain the lead to play. However, he made a try by leading to the he... Since all his efforts to prev... from scoring his club tri... failed, he led the suit himself... dummy.

West took his four tri... then put the last nail in Sou... fin by leading a spade. If h... a heart, apparently a sa... South would have taken t... tricks and squeezed East i... and diamonds. The res... down one, thanks to a seri... cellent defensive plays.

	NORTH ♠Q8652 ♡AQ ◇7643 ♣K6	
WEST ♠K73 ♡10962 ◇J ♣A10832		EAST ♠J109 ♡8743 ◇Q109 ♣J74
	SOUTH (D) ♠A4 ♡KJ5 ◇AK852 ♣Q95	

Both sides were vulnerable.

South	West	North
1 N.T.	Pass	3♠
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass

West led the club three.

هكذا من الاصل

2-1 Over Brewers

Orioles Win Behind Stone

WAUKEE, July 31 (UPI) — Stone allowed only one hit 8 innings — a one-out homer garlic Moore in the third in- — and Al Bumbry hit a two- mer in the sixth last night to he Baltimore Orioles to their ctory in 13 games, a 2-1 tri- over the Milwaukee Brewers. ne's homer staked the s to a 1-0 lead. Stone (9-7) ast 30 batters as Don Money only other Brewer to reach walking in the first and ninth Stone struck out five before yielding to reliever Martinez, who recorded the se for his first save.

was hanging his curve Baltimore Manager Earl said of Stone. "These guys never tell you when tired so I had to make a

ory gave Baltimore the lead ixth inning when he tagged arter and loser, Jim Slaton with his fourth homer of the llowing a leadoff single by arcia.

n finished with a six-hitter g the distance for the ninth The victory moved the Ori- games ahead of Boston and nes ahead of Milwaukee in erican League East.

Indians 6, Red Sox 5

Cleveland, Bobby Bonds n three runs with a homer sacrifice fly and Gary Alex- added a tie-breaking solo helping Cleveland stretch ning streak to eight games 5-5 victory over Boston.

Royals 9, Blue Jays 0

Kansas City, Larry Gura a three-hitter and Darrell knocked in three runs to nsas City a 9-0 victory over o. Gura set down the final ers in a row to record his mplete game and first shut- ning his record at 7-7.

Yankees 7, White Sox 2

Chicago, Willie Randolph's aded triple triggered a five- th inning as New York de- Chicago, 7-2. Tommy John up his 14th victory against es with help from Ron Da- shut out Chicago over the ree innings to register his ve.

Tigers 6, Rangers 4

Arlington, Texas, Altar 's sacrifice fly broke an inning tie and lifted Detroit exas, 6-4. John Wockenfuss a homer for the Tigers and rookens drove in a run and another by stealing home.

Mariners 8, Angels 0

naheim, Calif., Mike Parrott a four-hitter and Willie broke out of a 1-for-24 bat- mp with a pair of homers RBIs, leading Seattle to an of California. Parrott (9-7) struck out nine batters and walked one to record his second shutout in his last three starts.

Twins 3, A's 0

In Oakland, Dave Goltz pitched Minnesota's first complete-game shutout of the season and Ken Landreaux doubled home two runs to lead the Twins over Oakland, 3-0. Goltz (10-7) reached double figures in victories for the sixth consecutive year by pitching a six-hitter.

Giants 8, Astros 0

In the National league, at Houston, Bob Knepper pitched a five-hit shutout and drove in four runs to lead San Francisco to an 8-0 victory over Houston. The Astros lead second-place Cincinnati by 2½ games and the Giants by 7½.

Pirates 8, Mets 5

In Pittsburgh, Ed Ott's eighth-inning single snapped a 5-5 tie and Tim Foli had four hits as Pittsburgh defeated New York, 8-5. Dwight Bernard (0-2) took the loss. Grant Jackson (6-2) was the winner and Kent Tekulve registered his 18th save by pitching the final inning.

Phillies 5, Cubs 4

In Philadelphia, Manny Trillo's bases-loaded single drove home Mike Schmidt with one out in the 10th, helping Philadelphia snap a six-game losing streak and defeat Chicago, 5-4. Schmidt singled, stole second and moved to third on a wild pitch by Bruce Sutter (4-3). The Cubs intentionally walked Bob Boone and Garry Maddox before Trillo singled to left. Ron Reed (7-6) pitched one inning.

Reds 9, Dodgers 4

In Cincinnati, Ray Knight hit two homers and Harry Spilman and Hector Cruz both doubled with the bases loaded in a five-run eighth as Cincinnati beat Los Angeles, 9-4. Doug Bair, the second of three Cincinnati pitchers, evened his record at 7-7 with two scoreless innings. Reliever Ken Brett (2-2) took the loss.

Cardinals 7, Expos 2

Expos 5, Cardinals 1

In Montreal, Ellis Valentine celebrated his 25th birthday by hitting two home runs and Larry Parrish and Chris Speier also homered to power Montreal past St. Louis, 5-1, giving the Expos a split of a doubleheader. In the opener, Keith Hernandez drove in five runs with a grand-slam and a sacrifice fly as St. Louis won, 7-2.



United Press International

Stan Papi of the Red Sox sails over Mike Hargrove of the Indians as he follows through on a throw to first base in a futile effort to complete a double play. The Indians beat the Red Sox, 6-5.

Silver Lining Seen in the Clouds

Don't Count the Raiders Out

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT) — The Oakland Raiders are not ready to fall apart this season, as those who scorn pro football's outlaw team have gleefully predicted. It would be presumptuous indeed to start counting out Al Davis, the wily chief executive of the club, who sees some silver lining in the clouds hanging over the Raiders.

Oakland trounced the Dallas Cowboys at Canton, Ohio, in the Hall of Fame game Saturday. The final score, 20-13, did not reflect the quality of play.

Though it was a preseason exhibition, the Raiders won in spite of mediocre quarterbacking from David Humm and Jim Plunkett, who played in place of Ken Stabler. More important, the team's offensive line, whose pass blocking Stabler questioned after last season, had complete control of the Cowboy pass rush, which now lacks Ed (Too Tall) Jones. The Cowboy defensive end gave up football to embark on a boxing career and is now learning his new trade in a gym in New York.

The Stabler issue seems to be fading. The disgruntled 33-year-old quarterback, who has demanded to be traded, will play in the next exhibition game against the Los Angeles Rams. He has also made peace with the teammates he derided publicly, especially Henry Lawrence, Morris Bradshaw and Cliff Branch. Furthermore, he reported fit to training camp 10 days ago, according to Davis.

"I didn't see much of him last week," Davis said, "but the coaches tell me he's in good shape."

Stabler's inability to maintain physical conditioning up to Davis' standards started the dispute between them. "Kenny needed a little discipline," Davis said. "The Bear had the same trouble with him." Davis was referring to Paul (Bear) Bryant, Stabler's college coach at Alabama.

"Everything Kenny has wanted, our club has provided," Davis continued. "Some day the true story will come out about Kenny and Casper, and you'll know the kind of decisions I had to make."

Dave Casper, the star tight end, is not with the team because of a money dispute. "We're willing to renegotiate his contract," said Davis, "and I'm talking to his people." Davis also spoke of "personal problems."

The Raiders could survive without Casper but not without Stabler. Davis is telling everyone. "We just hope Kenny plays like the premier quarterback he says he is."

The Raiders do have "some cracks," Davis admits. "It's going to be a challenge," he said. "But maybe that's good for us. Motivation. Everybody's jumping on us, and that may do us some good too."

Davis' critics say he lost his judgment in trying to sustain the Raiders at the top after they won the 1977 Super Bowl, trading away too many draft choices for such players as Mike McCoy, Monte Jackson and Dave Pear. Davis denies this.

Jackson, an all-pro cornerback with the Los Angeles Rams, cost Oakland its first-round draft choice this year, plus a third-round choice in 1980 and a second-round choice in 1981.

"We paid more than we should have," said Davis. "You know how it is. Sometimes you want a beautiful woman, a beautiful home, and you'll pay anything. We wanted Jackson to replace one of the great cornerbacks of all time, Willie Brown, who played there for 13 years."

The Raiders last season won nine games and lost seven, missing the playoffs for the first time in seven years. "We slipped," said Davis. "I usually can tell how we'll do. I thought we'd be 11-5 and make the playoffs."

What about this season? "Too early to tell."

In these early weeks, the Raiders must make sure of their wide receivers with Fred Biletnikoff gone and Casper possibly absent. With Clarence Davis and Pete Banaszak departed, they have only three reliable running backs: Mark van Eeghen, Terry Robiskie and Arthur Whittington. Rod Martin and Jeff Barnes are new startling linebackers; Willie Hall is gone and Phil Villapiano is inexplicably on the bench. Those are the positions that have the cracks.

Yankees Deal Away Rivers to Rangers

By Deane McGowen

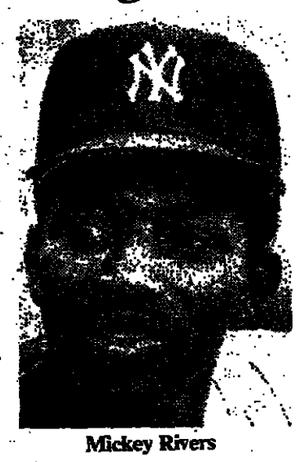
CHICAGO, July 31 (NYT) — Mickey Rivers, the Yankees' fleet centerfielder on three American League champion teams, was traded to the Texas Rangers yesterday for three minor league players and a player to be named later.

"The trade is in the interest of trying to create an atmosphere of discipline," said Cedric Tallis, the Yankee vice-president and general manager. "We are trying to make it easier for Billy Martin to control the team. We made the trade. It is not a give-up situation. It is a forward and constructive step."

Martin, who arrived at Comiskey Park about 5:30 p.m., said: "We'll miss Rivers. We always tried to help him as much as we could. It's a shame he had to go because he played real great baseball for me. He was a great offensive player at bat and on the bases."

Juan Beniquez, who just came off the disabled list, was named to replace Rivers in center field.

Reggie Jackson, questioned about the Rivers trade, said: "I'm sure they had their reasons to get rid of him. I think I know some of the reasons, but I don't care to comment any more than that."



Mickey Rivers

Rivers had been a disciplinary problem. After a series in Oakland early this month, Rivers missed the team plane to Seattle. He was on the disabled list at the time, but the club was miffed that he did not make the trip with the other players.

Last Thursday in New York, Rivers's name was on the lineup card for the game against California, but he did not get to the ball park until just before game time and Martin had to scratch him from the lineup. Bobby Murcer took his place in center field.

"I'm not upset," Rivers said. "Why should I be? I'll miss the guys on this club, but I'm happy about the trade. I've been traded before. It's part of the game."

In three championship playoff series, Rivers had a .386 batting average and handled 39 chances in the outfield without an error. In two World Series, Rivers batted .238 and made no errors in 46 chances.

In three full seasons in New York, Rivers batted .312, .326 and .265 and was hitting .287 this season.

The Yankees will receive Domingo Ramos, a shortstop sent by New York to Texas in the Sparky Lyle-Juan Beniquez trade, and Mike Hart and Gary Gray, both of whom play first base and the outfield.

Hart and Gray are playing for Tucson, the Rangers' Triple-A farm team, and they will finish the season there before reporting to the Yankees. Ramos, on loan by Texas to Toronto's Syracuse farm club, will report to the Yankees' top farm team. Columbus of the International League.

McKinney Signs Long-Term Pact To Coach Lakers

LOS ANGELES, July 31 (UPI) — Jack McKinney, assistant coach of the Portland Trail Blazers for the past three years, yesterday signed a multiyear contract to replace Jerry West as head coach of the Los Angeles Lakers.

The decision was made last week but was not made official until yesterday. Jerry Buss, who bought the Lakers from Jack Kent Cooke earlier this year, said that the selection was "the first big decision I've made since becoming the new owner."

McKinney, 44, said he hoped to have the team run more, especially the offense. "I don't want the other players standing around watching Kareem Abdul-Jabbar," he said.

West, the former all-star guard who coached three seasons before resigning, is reported to have had a hand in selecting McKinney and will remain with the club in an executive position.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Recalled Larry Andersen, pitcher, from Tacoma of the Pacific Coast League.

NEW YORK YANKEES—Traded Mickey Rivers, center fielder, to the Texas Rangers for Dominco Ramos, shortstop; Mike Hart, outfielder-first baseman; Gary Gray, outfielder-first baseman, and a player to be named later.

National League

NEW YORK METS—Signed Frank Taveras, shortstop, to a multi-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

LOS ANGELES LAKERS—Named Jack McKinney head coach.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

DALLAS COWBOYS—Waived Ken Rendle, defensive back; Adger Armstrong, running back; Mike Beal, defensive lineman, and Paul Sabey, linebacker. Traded Al Pitts to the Chicago Bears for an undisclosed draft choice. Traded Mike Kirkman, wide receiver, to the Buffalo Bills for an undisclosed draft pick.

DENVER BRONCOS—Waived Ken Campbell, defensive end; Tony Sumler and Jeff Hilles, defensive backs; Keith Credit, wide receiver; Mark Hedge, tight end; and Lee Gross, center.

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Waived John Kelly, tight end. Placed Lou Green, offensive guard, on the reserve-failed to report list.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS—Released Ted Burgmeier, safety, Art Phillips, running back, and Tyran Peterson. Placed Cameron Gaston, center, on the injured reserve list.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Waived Frank Jordan, placekicker; Jessie DeRamus, defensive end, and Keith Myers, safety. Announced that Don Bierstedt, linebacker, left training camp.

MIAMI DOLPHINS—Released Bill Stahl, running back. Derek Penn, defensive back, Phil Jones, defensive tackle, and Tony Galento.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Traded Carl Eller, defensive end, to the Seattle Seahawks for Steve Niehaus, defensive tackle.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Cut Ralph Pallilion, running back.

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Released Gary Anderson and Bill Pifer, offensive guards; Bob Cann, Ron Geets, and Ricky Wesson, defensive backs; David Scriggs and Tom Rozanis, quarterbacks; Howard Stoddard, wide receiver; Tony Samuel and Mike Otto, linebackers; and Rich Miller, defensive tackle.

NEW YORK JETS—Released Roger Wiley, wide receiver.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS—Placed Gary Forsiek, quarterback, on the reserve-retired list. Waived D.K. Perry, a safety.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS—Waived Neil Hutton and Joe Bronson, defensive backs; Keith Ellis, Terry Lindsey and Dexter Feaster, wide receivers; and Pedro Posados, kicker.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

TORONTO MAPLE LEAFS—Named Dick Duff, assistant coach, and Johnny Bower, scout and goaltenders' coach.

The Soccer Scene

...On Money and Politics

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, July 31 (IHT) — If you just happened to have turned to the sports pages for a little refuge from inflationary spirals, declining currency values and political maneuvering, you aren't going to like this very much.

We've ignored it for most of the summer, but to tell the truth soccer is well up to, even ahead of, the international obsession with booming prices and confetti money. And politics? Soccer is a little less embroiled than, say, the whole question of the Olympics at the moment; but ask yourself what are the implications of a touring team from Red China (which is still outside the family of FIFA and the IOC) on British soil.

To begin, as most things do these days, with money. In England alone, the spring and high summer sales of transferable players has almost reached the estimated collective debt of £20 million of the league clubs.

Players literally unknown outside their club's backyard are fetching prices up to three-quarters of a million pounds, while at the same time Fulham, a London club which likes to think itself fashionable, was yesterday saved from the bankruptcy court only by an 11th hour personal loan of £160,000 by its chairman.

Dual Policy

Even Liverpool, with a decade and a half of unrivaled playing success, has gone spending heavily with the one hand while reaching for the nearest thing to a begging bowl with the other. Liverpool last week became the first English club to join the continental trend of putting a manufacturer's trade name across the players' shirt fronts.

It will receive perhaps £100,000 for this sellout to Hitachi but, explaining why the Japanese yen is so desperately needed, John Smith, the Liverpol chairman, said: "The days have gone when clubs like ours can control their destiny in the financial sense by relying on the money that comes through the turnstiles. We are desperate for money and we have got to explore any new ways of finding it."

Liverpool found another, more traditional method of filling its coffers today, when it off-loaded Emlyn Hughes, the current England captain but at 32 and after 12 years at Anfield a player past his prime, to Wolves for £90,000. That kind of figure, kept deliberately low to enable Hughes to negotiate handsome wages from his new employer, would not in today's market purchase even a reliable reserve.

Bad Business

Yet it represents £20,000 more than the profit the English champions have just declared on a turnover of £2.4 million. I haven't the head for percentages, but even I know that that sounds like bad business. Mind you, Peter Swales, the chairman of Manchester City, blew the lid off a little of John Smith's apparent impoverishment by pointing out that the champion club had just performed its customary end-of-financial-year purchases of Avi Cohen, the Israeli international, and Frank McGarvey, the young Scottish striker.

The joint fees amount to half a million pounds for players who will be groomed towards the first team in the usual deliberate Anfield manner. As Swales comments, Liverpool has niftily avoided paying corporation tax on its real seasonal profit.

Meanwhile, Swales' own club has gone berserk in the transfer trade. While its manager, Tony Book, was on holiday, the coach Malcolm Allison was given carte blanche to carve up the staff (and the manager's team — title too) and he capped his recent three quarters of a million pounds for Mick Robinson, a relatively unheralded striker, with another half a million pounds for Steve Mackenzie of Crystal Palace.

Matter of Judgment

The latter figure is surprising only in that Mackenzie is just 17 and has never played first team soccer. It is of course a matter of judgment. Allison, at one time coach at Crystal Palace, rates Mackenzie a future world beater: Palace's manager, Terry Venables, seemed glad of the money in his hand, even though he has built his club on bringing youthful potential to the early boil.

Malcolm Allison's trading at Manchester, sweeping out established internationals like England's Dave Watson and Peter Barnes and Scotland's Asa Hartford, might suggest that the man either believes he has a visionary coaching method which can only be impressed on new players, or that he is seeking self-glory in erecting a team in his own image. If Manchester succeeds with new components hitherto unrecognized, it can only be his triumph.

However, what is significant at the moment is the state of the English transfer market and the backing of the Manchester City businessmen, which allows Allison's revolving door to spin. And, curiously, while the British continue spending beyond their limits, other European nations like the Dutch and the Belgians stem the transfer fees at below the quarter of a million pounds water line.

Who Gets Stunted?

Now, briefly, the politics. The Chinese are coming and hurrah for that. It is right that a nation of hundreds of millions, with, it claims, 20 million soccer players, should come out into the world to play games, but who gets kicked aside in their wake?

The Chinese are coming and hurrah for that. It is right that a nation of a hundred million with, it claims, 20 million soccer players should come out into the world to play games, but who gets kicked aside in its wake?

It is a long-term rhetorical question, facing all world authorities, that China insists first on the expulsion of Taiwan (even though the Taiwanese has not erred from the conditions laid for membership) before Peking will join the rest of us in sport.

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, is quoted this week as saying he is more concerned about the China question than the furor during the Moscow Spartakiade about the threat to close the Olympic door to countries such as Britain, which has sporting links with South Africa.

FIFA, the international soccer ruler, too, is stuck with the China-Taiwan problem. Until very recently, it barred its member nations from playing against China while the Peking government refused to join up. Now there is a withering of that hard line and China has arrived in England, the traditional home of soccer, after a tour taking in Romania and France.

Fascinating Sight

Providing we don't forget the Chinese ultimatum, it will be a fascinating sight to see them performing at West Bromwich and then Middlesbrough and Glasgow. It is ultimately a bridge builder toward the inclusion of the greatest population in the World Cup, and a welcome one if principles are not compromised in the process.

Meanwhile, the quote of the week goes to Sir Harold Thompson, chairman of the Football Association in England and also of the Great Britain-China Committee which works to expand links between the countries. It referred not to political intrusion in sport, but to the Chinese players' awareness of international soccer:

"They try to play awfully fair and within the rules. . .though I'm not too sure they know all the rules."

On that score, at least, the Chinese are aligned with the rest of the world's players.

NASL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
New York	20	6	68	42	60	180
Washington	17	9	54	36	49	151
Toronto	13	14	47	54	41	119
Rochester	12	14	33	49	33	105
Central						
Minnesota	19	8	57	42	52	166
Tulsa	13	14	55	49	49	127
Dallas	14	12	43	44	41	125
Atlanta	10	16	51	55	42	102
West						
Vancouver	17	9	50	31	48	150
Los Angeles	15	11	49	42	45	135
Seattle	11	15	45	43	40	106
Portland	10	16	43	60	39	99

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	GF	GA	BP	Pts.
Tampa Bay	19	7	61	33	49	163
Fort Lauderdale	15	11	66	56	56	146
New England	12	14	3	44	33	105
Philadelphia	9	17	45	49	43	97
Central						
Houston	19	7	51	39	46	160
Chicago	13	13	43	59	56	134
Detroit	12	15	54	50	42	114
Memphis	5	21	30	62	29	59
West						
California	12	15	45	55	43	115
San Diego	12	14	45	49	41	113
San Jose	8	18	40	61	37	85
Edmonton	8	19	40	63	37	85

(Teams get six points for a victory, no points for a loss and a bonus point is awarded for each goal scored up to a maximum of three per team per game.)

Doctors Transfer David

INNSBRUCK, Austria, July 31 (AP) — Leonardo David, the Italian skier who suffered a near-fatal spill in a downhill race at Lake Placid, N.Y., March 3 and never regained consciousness, was transferred here today for intensified treatment. Doctors said that chances for his recovery were about 50-50.

Eller Traded to Seahawks

From Agency Dispatches

MANKATO, Minn., July 31 — Carl Eller, a five-time All Pro during his 16-year National Football League career, yesterday was traded by the Minnesota Vikings along with an undisclosed draft choice to the Seattle Seahawks for defensive tackle Steve Niehaus.

Eller, a 37-year-old defensive end, had not reported to the Vikings' training camp, which opened last Wednesday at Mankato State University, and was being fined $500 for each day he missed. Just hours before the trade Eller told the Vikings that business problems had prevented him from reporting but that he was now ready to play.

"My preference and my allegiance up to now have been with the Minnesota Vikings," Eller said after learning of the trade. "As far as I'm concerned, I have no control over their decision. They want me to be a Seattle Seahawk; that's very complimentary. That's fine with me."

Niehaus was Seattle's first draft choice after the team was formed in 1976 and was the second player chosen in the 1976 draft. He played college football with Notre Dame.

Ironically, Eller's first appearance with the Seahawks could come Thursday, when Seattle hosts the Vikings in the preseason opener for both clubs.



Carl Eller

Sabres Name Roberts to Fill Coaching Staff

BUFFALO, July 31 (AP) — The Buffalo Sabres today hired Jim Roberts, a 16-year National Hockey League veteran, as assistant coach, completing the four-man coaching staff of the team, according to General Manager Scotty Bowman.

Bowman, named director of hockey operations in June, will coach the Sabres with the help of Roger Neilson and Roberts.

Billy Inglis, who guided Buffalo most of last season and now is assigned to the Rochester farm team, also is counted as a member of the novel unit devised by Bowman.

Roberts, 39, currently is scouting U.S. players for the Sabres at the National Sports Festival in Colorado, Bowman said. Roberts played nearly every game of his career under Bowman — first as a junior in Peterborough, Ontario, and then as a professional with Hull-Ottawa, Omaha, St. Louis and Montreal.

ajor League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
	56	43	.566	—
	57	44	.564	—
	54	45	.545	2
	53	49	.520	4½
	51	48	.515	5
	43	56	.429	13½
West				
	60	47	.561	—
	58	50	.537	2½
	55	54	.491	7½
	48	59	.449	13
	44	61	.419	15
	43	62	.410	16

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
	70	34	.673	—
	62	39	.628	6
	61	42	.592	7½
	54	48	.529	14
	53	49	.520	15
	51	52	.495	18½
	32	73	.305	38½
West				
	60	46	.566	—
	55	47	.539	3
	54	49	.524	4½
	51	52	.495	7½
	46	58	.442	13
	45	62	.421	15½
	29	77	.274	31

Monday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	000 202 001	5 15 1
	000 400 02x	6 14 1

Burgmeier (5), Drago (8) and Manrique; Cruz (6) and Hassey, Alexander (7). L—Burgmeier, 2-1. HRs—Bonds (17), Alexander (13).

	000 002 000	2 6 0
	001 000 000	1 1 1

Martinez (9) and Dempsey; Slaton and W—Slaton, 9-7. L—Slaton, 10-6. HRs—Bumbry (4), Milwaukee, Moore (5).

	000 000 000	0 3 0
	207 006 00x	9 8 0

Wisleben (6), Moore (6) and Carone; Porter. W—Gura, 7-7. L—Wisleb, 2-2.

	000 115 000	7 9 1
	000 100 100	2 7 0

Jarvis (7) and Norman; Wortham, Howby (8) and Nahorodny. W—Jarvis, 14-6. L—Norman, 11-10. HRs—New York, Pinella (9).

	210 100 011	6 11 0
	000 011 200	4 13 1

Keller (7), A.Lopez (8) and Parrish; Darwin (4), Kern (8), Rasich (9) and W—Keller, 4-7. L—Darwin, 2-2. HRs—Cleveland (10).

	010 002 013	8 15 0
	000 000 000	4 8 0

Wise Stinson; Barr, Barlow (8), Bolting (9) and Ewing. W—Perron, 9-7. L—Barr, 7-7. HRs—Horton 2 (19).

ry for Holmes

ADELPHIA, July 31 (AP) Holmes, the World Box- cil heavyweight champion, nt successful surgery here e removal of a nonmalig- yp from his vocal chords, achetti, his manager, said.

Minnesota	000 120 000	3 8 0
Oakland	000 000 000	0 6 1

Goltz and Wynegar; Kingman and Easler. W—Goltz, 10-7. L—Kingman, 1-4.

National League

First Game

St. Louis	001 001 052	7 13 0
Montreal	000 200 000	2 5 1

Denny and Simmons; B.Lee, Fryman (8), Sanderson (8), Sosa (9) and Carter. W—Denny, 5-8. L—B.Lee, 10-7. HRs—St. Louis, Hernandez (8), Simmons (19).

Second Game

St. Louis	000 100 000	1 4 0
Montreal	110 201 00x	5 8 0

R.Thomas, Knowles (5), Frazier (7) and Kennedy; Palmer, Bahnsen (8) and Dyer. W—Palmer, 3-2. L—R.Thomas, 0-1. HRs—Montreal, Parrish (14), Valentine 2 (16), Speier (3).

New York	122 000 000	5 10 1
Pittsburgh	200 030 00x	6 13 1

Swan, Bernard (8), Hassler (9) and Stearns; Candelaria, Rame (6), Jackson (7), Tekulve (9) and Ott. W—Jackson, 6-2. L—Bernard, 8-8. HRs—New York, Stearns (7).

Los Angeles	201 010 000	4 7 0
Cincinnati	000 211 05x	9 11 2

Sutcliffe, K.Brett (6), Patterson (8) and Yeager; Seaver, Bair (7), Soto (9) and Bench. W—Bair, 7-5. L—K.Brett, 2-2. HRs—Cincinnati, Knight 2 (6).

Chicago	000 000 040	0 4 4 2
Philadelphia	300 100 000	1 5 8 0

R.Reuschel, Sutter (8) and Foote; Rathvon, McGraw (8), Bostwick (8), Reed (10) and Boone. W—Reed, 7-6. L—Sutter, 4-3. HRs—Philadelphia, Boone (9).

San Francisco	010 022 300	8 12 1
Houston	000 000 000	0 5 7

Knepper and Littlefield; Andujar, Niemann (5), Roberge (7), Thrope (9) and Bailey. W—Knepper, 8-5. L—Andujar, 11-7.

HOTELS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

GERMANY

BIG EDEN - BERLIN
DISCO - PARADISE
Kurfuerstendamm 202
Drinks $2. Holds 2000 lovely people.
A must says A. Frommer.

U.S.A.

TUDOR HOTEL 304 East 42nd Street, New York City. In fashionable, East Side Manhattan, half block from UN. Singles from $34; doubles from $44. Telex: 422951.

FOR SALE & WANTED

VIDEO TAPES BETA OR VHS Beatles, Presley, Bee Gees, $45.00 each. 30 minutes colour, $2.00 for catalogue. Profile Ltd., 4121 Vantage Ave., Studio City, Ca. 91604, Dept. T.

FOR SALE, cooker, washing machine, table, desk, rugs, and etc. Ring Paris 561 94 00, ext 295.

EDUCATION

REALISTICALLY learn French. French cooking and wines in a comfortable French home in rural BURGUNDY. Small groups, adults only. For information: YETABO, Pailly, 89140 Pont-s-Yonne France.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
(Continued from Back Page)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

• HOTLINE
EVERYWHERE, U.S.A.
Most established escort service USA. 212-461 6091, 461 2421, 961 1945.

NEW YORK
V.I.P. ESCORTS!
212-359-6273
MANY YEARS RESPONSIBLE, FRIENDLY SERVICE.

REGENCY - USA
Top echelon private escort service catering to a top echelon clientele.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel: 212 838-8027
& 212-753-1864.
By reservation only.

BELGRAVIA
London's most exclusive escort service.
Ring 736 5877
for that extra special companion.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

CONTACTA INT'L. The no. 1 executive escort service in Europe:
GERMANY: Frankfurt, Cologne, Bonn, Duesseldorf, Wiesbaden, Mainz.
Now also in MUNICH.
SWITZERLAND: Zurich, Basel, Winterthur, Luzern, Berne and now also in LAUSANNE AND GENEVA.
Central Booking for the above mentioned cities, Germany 06103-86122.

COSMOS
Oldest & Most Reliable Escort Service
Wide selection of lovely and multilingual escorts.
Open everyday 9.00 a.m. until 2 a.m.
Paris 976 87 65.

MARHABA
Yount Paris-Cannes contact
the finest male and female companion
Every one a gem. 340 38 14.

PARIS ESCORT LADY
and travel companion.
Reliable, refined and attractive
Call 579 01 70

TUXEDO ESCORT INTERNATIONAL.
The best male and female escorts in Paris.
Tel: Paris 222 60 55.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

APPEL PARIS ESCORTS
SELECT SERVICE 266 06 17
24 hours/day.

CHLOE IN GENEVA
for a pleasant time. French/German/English/Spanish. Call 32 55 83.

DALIA IN LONDON
For that Special Guide
London 01-736-4366.

PEARL PARIS ESCORTS
Tel Paris 200 92 70

NEW MINI ESCORT in Paris
Tel. 508 44 35.

LUTETIA
IN PARIS 277 79 44
Multilingual Top Escort Service.

ESCORT INTERNATIONAL PARIS: Top Class, multilingual guides. For Fay, a most exclusive Escort Service. Call 574 08 98.
ESCORT SERVICE. By well educated and attractive guides. Amsterdam Tel 247731. Telex 17178.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

SUZY IN AMSTERDAM. Open 7 days, 2 p.m. to 5 a.m. Hemonylaan 21, Amsterdam, Tel. 715931.
LONDON CONTACT for that someone really special. 01-402 4000 OR 01-736 6571.
LONDON: 'LA PARISIENNE ESCORTS' for the best girls in town. Phone us now. London 01-637 2152.
WHEN IN LONDON call Chelsea Girl Escorts for the prettiest and friendliest girls in town. 01-584 6513/7249.
EVE IN GENEVA for a pleasant time. French/German. Tel. (022) 32 09 03 from 1 p.m.
ATHENS ESCORT SERVICE: Refined, Top Class Escorts. Tel. 3603 062.
IN MADRID, Cristina awaits you. Phone: 253 00 51.
DUESSELDORF ESCORT EXCLUSIVE Call: 0211 492605.
IN FRANKFURT CALL HELGA. Beautiful and amusing. Tel.: 282728.
ESCORT SERVICE FOR FRANKFURT Call for a nice time. 0611/563629.
DUSSELDORF: EXCLUSIVE escort service, call: 0211/35 69 05.
CHARMING AUSTRIAN ESCORT in Frankfurt. Call Monya: 595046
DUSSELDORF: English girl awaits you Call 0211 37 56 91
GENEVA attractive & delightful escort. Female or male. Call Lola 28 76 49
EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE. KATIA PARIS 766 85 90. WEEK-ENDS
ZURICH: For your Escort. Call 850 54 83.
MADRID, YOUR ATTRACTIVE escort. Call 457 26 98.
IN LONDON CALL TANIA: attractive and entertaining. 01 221-4345
MICHELLE'S for the special escort. London 937 9910 or 730-8524.
LONDON TOP SOCIAL PARTNERS. Intelligent. Go places. Tel 262 3108.
ZOE OF LONDON TOWN. Darling girls forever. 01-579 6444
LONDON ESCORTS, simply the best. Tel U.K. 01-402 7748.

Observer

The Guns of August

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — *Colonel Bradley's briefing of Special Force Brigade Group Unit No. 17:*

You men have been hand-picked for the most vital mission any American soldier has ever undertaken — to rescue the president of the United States.



Baker

This is a recon picture taken from a television tube 36 hours ago. It shows a white building. The man with the prominent teeth is the president, and our analysts have established that the white building is in Washington, D.C.

It is known as the White House and is situated in this large area — slide, please — of hostile and isolated humanity.

Your mission: Go in, locate the White House and bring the president back to this country. Intact. Major Jasper will brief you on what kind of resistance we expect to find.

Major Jasper's briefing:

None of you men ought to think this is going to be a piece of cake, because you're going into a fine kettle of fish. This slide shows Big Oil, and believe me, brother, you'll see all the wonders of no-man's-land if Big Oil hits you with one of these.

What is it? This, men, is a quarter-page newspaper ad. Big Oil can produce two a week. Saturation freshman economics, they call it. That's one of the weapons that's kept the president pinned down.

That's not all. This slide shows one of the toughest fighting forces since the Wehrmacht packed it in. It's called the Washington Correspondents. They've knocked out the president's communications so he can't get through the static and talk to the folks back home.

Worst of all, though, is this — it's called a Congress. Don't mess with it. It can muster more money from campaign contributors than the Pentagon ever dreamed of.

Captain Bridges will brief you on the geography.

Captain Bridges' briefing:

The first thing, men, is to stay out of traffic circles. Get into one and you'll wind up in Maryland or Virginia.

Keep out of Georgetown, or you'll be surrounded by lady real estate agents and wind up buying a row house for $500,000. Lieutenant Flagler will try to answer any questions.

Lieutenant Flagler's clearing of the confusion:

Question: How did this Washington get hold of the president in the first place?

Answer: By using guile. In early 1977, the president went there to make Washington mend its ways. He was astonished to find himself living in a big house with servants and secretaries and drawing a salary of $200,000 plus expenses. By the time he realized he was a prisoner, he had become so accustomed to having a huge lawn to do his jogging on that he was psychologically incapable of plotting an escape.

Q: If we get the president out, where should we take him?

A: Take him from town to town where he can talk to real Americans and teach them how to use less oil.

Q: Suppose it turns out he doesn't want to go? I read once that all presidents say they're being held prisoner in Washington but that people always have a devil of a time getting them to leave when the cage is opened.

A: The question period is over. Chaplain Charles will say a prayer for success.

Chaplain Charles' prayer:

Grant these men safety from traffic circles and Georgetown real estate saleswomen. Guide them unharmed through the swamp of the shadow of Congress. May they be spared cruel isolation from real Americans by marauding bands of the Washington press and feel not the fierce heat of Big Oil's quarter-page ads. Let their cause be triumphant and let the president be released to his people, yea unto the final days of his second term. Amen.

Statue Restoration Near

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP) — The reassembling of the sculpture "Ubatube," virtually destroyed last year by vandals, is nearing completion after months of work by restorer Joseph Ternbach. The two-ton granite piece by French sculptor Antoine Poncet will be put back on display at the Weintraub Gallery here Sept. 15.

Designer

'The Automobile Is Dead,' So Albrecht Goertz Is Going Into Menswear

By Naomi Barry

MUNICH (IHT) — "I am going into men's fashions," announced Albrecht Graf Goertz, "because the automobile is dead."

Goertz is the German-born count who made the Hall of Fame as one of the handful of great car-body designers, along with Italians Pininfarina, Bertone and Giugiaro. His BMW 507 (1955) is regarded as the high point of '50s design and his Datsun 240-Z (1969) is the most widely sold sports car of all time.

Few car buffs know that Goertz is a versatile talent with a track record that includes such noncar classics as Agfa and Polaroid cameras, the Montblanc fountain pen and the Rowenta fighter. A vacuum cleaner he styled for Rowenta has been a consistent favorite with European housewives for years. Dress to him is just another design problem.

Fanatics of the BMW 507 belong to a multinational Goertz fan club that meets annually to honor the benefactor who gave them a car body that is the evocation of sex, sublimated and sublime. Behind its wheel, a man — whether he is the type who needs the boost or not — becomes all libido in a Freudian dream of self.

The 507 met a Goertz dictum of successful design — the feeling of "it was made for me . . . I want it."

A man of considerable macho charm, he sometimes thinks his effect went too far.

At a recent supper in Munich, when Goertz casually mentioned the change of gears in his career, three 507 owners, as stout as their bank accounts, bristled with dismay.

Mystique Destroyed

If their hero passed into the rag trade, it would destroy the mystique of the celebrated car whose "long side lines" that (described by the master) "give a feeling of slickness and speed. The wheelarches are well defined to show off the wheels, one of the most beautiful parts of a car, too often hidden. Wheels," he had said, represent "freedom, self-expression, potency."

Exclaimed one of the stung admirers, "Men's fashions. That is for homosexuals."

"Madness," blurted another. "What do you know of the clothing business?"

"Dear Count, are you needing money?" asked the richest of the trio. "Can we put some investments your way? You know that all owners of your beautiful 507 love you and worry about you. Dear friend, the textile trades are not for you."

"Gentlemen, I am not a designer of automobiles," replied Goertz. "I am a designer. I will make anything people will use."

He is the sole designer of Goertz Industrial Design, Inc., headquartered in New York and with offices in Germany, Japan, Mexico and the Bahamas.

Sporty, Elegant

Goertz has given expression to items as small as a paper stapler and as large as a supermarket cold-storage display unit. He has put his hand to cookware, irons, washing machines, television sets, luggage, computers, boats, bicycles and office components. The state-owned schools of Mexico are furnished and equipped with Goertz designs developed during four years of biweekly visits.

The time has come, he feels, to inject some excitement into men's clothes. "Right now, menswear is either effeminate or dull. I will be somewhere between the slob and the fag."

Pointing out that in nature the brilliant bird is the male, he sees no reason for men to turn their backs on panache.

"Women have a relationship to clothes that men lack. Women know what is good on them and what is good for them. They can say, 'In this I feel fantastic,' and they will be right.

"Most men, on the other hand, simply put on clothes." Goertz-approved exceptions: Fred Astaire, Cary Grant and the late Duke of Windsor. "If a man is too thin or too fat, one can hide the faults, but the look has to be homogenous. Good design is a matter of proportion."

Goertz, born in his family's 13th-century 50-room *Schloss* near Hannover, has the easy elegance of the long-limbed. Clothes hang well on his rangy frame. He plays a lot of tennis when in the Bahamas, his official residence. A skinny black tie is a personal affirmation, not necessarily for others.

Having been a dud at school, his mother ordered him at 19 to get a job. "What? A Goertz work!" he retorted. He fingered the tie: "I've been in mourning ever since."

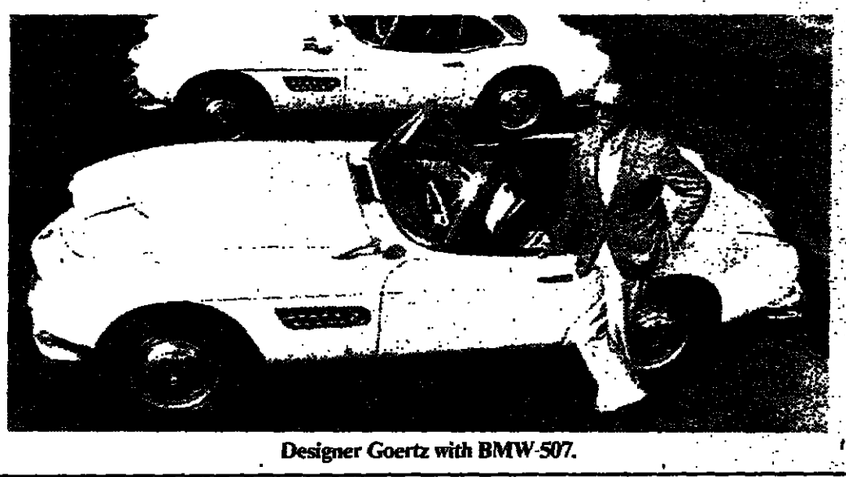
Faced with no room at the *Schloss*, he went to New York in 1937 and enrolled in a design class at Pratt Institute. Despite a genuine admiration for the instructor, he lasted only a month. "You are wasting your time here," the teacher informed him. "Get a job instead."

During World War II, he was with the U.S. Air Corps in the South Pacific. From 1948-51, he worked in the Raymond Loewy office of design, helping to develop the Studebaker Champion. He opened his own office in 1952.

Despite the new affair with menswear, Goertz is not narrowing his interests. When asked by an auto journalist for his concept of a city car of tomorrow, Goertz did a model of a small, all-purpose vehicle that could be changed from passenger car to delivery van to taxicab. The body, which had sliding doors, was to be of impact-resistant urethane. A sloping front, with no space-consuming hood, shielded the miniature power source — which he foresaw as electric.

Goertz, whose work program calls for six trips a year to Europe, was scheduled to go to Zurich the next day to pick up for his own use the last of his Datsuns to come off the assembly line. Their sales run had been 10 years.

"A little nostalgia," he laughed and pinned a carnation on his lapel.



Designer Goertz with BMW 507.



Photo, ad and complainant.

PEOPLE:

U.S. Woman Burned By Coppertone Ads

A 40-year-old Idaho woman claims that a barebottom photograph of her was used without her permission and that it has made Coppertone Corp. "a fortune" as its trademark. Jacquie Calloway (right) said her father Clark Wills took a photograph of her when she was two years old (above) and entered it in a 1941 amateur photography contest sponsored by Popular Photography magazine. The photograph bears a striking resemblance to Little Miss Coppertone, Coppertone's trademark since 1954. But a spokesman for Plough, Inc., of Memphis, manufacturer of Coppertone products, said, "The Little Miss Coppertone illustration came from an artist's composite drawing." Mrs. Calloway said she's checking out the possibility of getting a royalty.

* * *

Prince Charles, 30-year-old heir to the British throne, donned leather helmet, silk scarf, goggles and fur-lined flying gear to get his kicks flying a vintage Tiger Moth biplane at Benson Royal Air Forced Base. The adventurous prince, eldest son of Queen Elizabeth, flung the 45-year-old wood and canvas craft around the sky, looping the loop and doing aerobatic rolls for more than an hour, to fulfill a boyhood ambition. "This is real Biggles stuff today," he joked with his crew. Biggles is a fictitious War I air ace created by author Capt. W.E. Johns ago. The Biggles books read by youngsters today, a qualified pilot, won the of Royal Air Force officering from the ground. But it fully admitted after landing co-pilot, RAF instructor John Hardie, pulled off some more daring stunts.

* * *

The exiled Shah of Iran ens of bodyguards enjoyed val of Indian song and Oaxaca in his first appear fore a large crowd since a Mexico June 10. Dressed in can embroidered shirt and panied by Empress Farah, ed monarch attended a "Q za," a native welcoming performed for Pope John when he visited Mexico ary.

— SAMUEL J

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Europe's Business Message Center

ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN: Publish your Business Message in the International Herald Tribune. 155,000 readers worldwide, engaged in business and industry will read your message. Just telex us Paris 612832, before 10:00 a.m. ensuring that we can telex you back and your message will appear within 48 hours. You will be billed at U.S. $6.65 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DON'T CRY JUST BECAUSE YOU HAVE TO LEAVE GREECE

Rejoice. Interdean has just opened a new office in Athens. So now you can leave Greece in the beautiful classical Interdean style you'll love getting accustomed to. Call Lambis Carmavas, our new man in Athens. He'll show you that leaving Greece doesn't have to be a sad occasion

INTERDEAN ATHENS 941.80.66

Other Interdean offices:
AMSTERDAM: 44 89 44
BARCELONA: 652.31 11
BONN: 65.09.57
BREMEN: 31.05.91
BRUSSELS: 269 54.00
CAIRO: 800698
CHICAGO: 595 7664
FRANKFURT: (06196) 2001
GENEVA: 43 85 30
HOUSTON: 448 9553
LONDON: 961.41.41
LONG BEACH: 598 5511
MADRID: 671.24.50
MUNICH: 141 50 36
NAPLES: 738.32.88
NEW YORK: 371 1760
PARIS: 742 85.11
ROME: 475.43.57
VIENNA: 82.43 64
ZURICH: 60.20.00

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Rates for U.K. & Continental Europe.
$215 . . . . . 1 Year
$115. . . . . 6 Months
$ 60 . . . . . 3 Months
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.

Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York every business day.

(Other area rates on request.)

Send order with payment to:
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
International Press Centre
76 Shoe Lane
London E.C. 4, England
(Attn.: Miss. Roth)

ALSO AVAILABLE AT MAJOR NEWS STANDS THROUGHOUT EUROPE. ASK FOR IT

SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 44% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department,
181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 305.

REFLEXOLOGY. For your health and well being. Call Geneva 329443, mornings.

FEELING low? - having problems? SOS HELP cross-line in English, 7 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel. Paris 723 80 60

PERSONALS

ANDY CONTACT NORMAN, URGENT.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

FOR SALE Villa in ski resort Port del Comte, (Lerida) 899 sq m Tel (93) 911 01 25.

MALAGA/ESTEPONA Townsends Gibraltar, Property Ists, Gerald Ellis, (Intl-Lt), Apartado (Box) 374, Torremolinos Malaga

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR MOUGINS

3 Kms from Cannes
recent PROVENCAL VILLA
on one level Entrance hall, living, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, equipped kitchen, terrace, magnificent 2,500 sq.m. enclosed garden with trees, (centenarian palm-trees, olive trees, pine-trees, mimosas, etc.) South exposure, large swimming pool, unobstructed panoramic view on Cannes, sea, Baie de la Napoule, les Iles Lerins.

Price: Frs. 2,500,000

L'UNIVERSELLE

6 Avenue Georges Clemenceau
06000 Nice. Tel: (93) 88 44 98.

PARIS & SUBURBS

TO SELL

28 AVENUE FOCH

In one of the most prestigious buildings on the sunny side of the avenue.

The very last apartments are available immediately composed of 4 rooms and larger.

Entirely and luxuriously decorated.

Visit on location from 2.30p.m. to 6p.m.

1 RUE CONSEILLER COLLIGNON, Mo Muette, luxurious apartment, 163 sq.m., maid's room 2.6 pm today

U.S.A.

OFFICE BUILDING, ATLANTA, 100% leased $500,000 cash in joint venture purchase with U.S. investor. Principals. Write Box 737, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES

LOIRE VALLEY, Furnished modern house, 2 bedrooms, available for yearly rental. Location Sache, 14 km south of Tours. Box 740, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

GREAT BRITAIN

GEM OF AN APARTMENT in Belgravia. View of Buckingham Palace 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, access to Belgrave Square tennis court and gardens, short lease. £30,000. For further details please write Box 36359, IHT, 193 Kingsway, London WC2.

LONDON COSY To luxury serviced flats from Dollars 50 per night. Minimum 1 week. Ring Mr. Page 373 3433.

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists: Phillips, Kay and Lewis Tel.: London 839 2245.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD - 6th and top floor - 3 bedrooms, 2 receptions, large diner, kitchen, all American appliances, new carpets and curtains and built-in wardrobes, unfurnished - £190 per week. Crouch & Lees, London 01-493 9941.

U.S.S.R.

GREEK ISLAND of IOS

18th century 3 bedroom house. August - September $ 1,200 monthly. Call Mr. Guest, Paris 260 33 23 office hours.

HOLLAND

EURO FLAT

your housing advisers for attractive apartments, villas, bungalows, houses, offices, etc.
De Laeressestraat 152, Amsterdam
Tel., Holland 020-765482 or 713583.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EIFFEL TOWER

Studios to 5-room, furnished apartments for one week, two weeks or more.
Tel 577 54 04 Tlx 200406

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EMBASSY SERVICE

Apartments, Houses -
Sell - Rent
Minimum Rental 2 months.

PARIS 265 67 77

HOUDAN (near)
Beautiful property, by the year or season. 10 rooms; all comforts + 3,500 sq.m. garden. Tel. 266 16 65.

YOUR AGENT IN PARIS 602 40 40
American Advisory Service

ALMA MARCEAU 2/3 months, 2 bedrooms, double living, fully equipped. Frs. 4,500/month. Tel: 720 82 85.

AUGUST, MONCEAU. Huge studio, kitchen, bath, W.C., balcony, terrace, view, phone. Frs. 2 200. 561 05 55.

NEUILLY, OWNER Luxurious 3-4-room flat. Short/long term. 745 48 96.

ON THE BANKS OF THE SEINE Luxury 6-berth Mobile Homes fully equipped, shower, W.C. connected to all main services. Laffitte Estates. Camping-Caravaning, L'Ile de Commune, 1, rue Johnson, 78600 Maisons-Laffitte. Tel: 962 90 75.

PARLY 2 - VERSAILLES. Luxurious 2 room, garage, TV. For 1 month or more. Frs. 4,000. Tel: Paris 955 46 05.

SHORT TERM ON LEFT BANK No agent fee. Tel. 329 01 78.

TO SHARE- Large 6 room apartment, impeccably furnished opposite British Embassy. 2 minutes Concorde. Frs. 2,000 + charges. Ideal for young professional man. Box 701, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

2.30P.M. TO 4P.M. 64, Bd. de Courcelles, living, 2 bedrooms, telephone. Frs 1775 net.

32 AVENUE MATIGNON, Beautiful double living, all comforts Frs. 2,300 net. Today 1pm - 4pm.

5TH, 2 ROOMS telephone, bathroom, Frs 1,885. 11am - 12am, 2 rue des Lyonnais 4th floor.

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

HARRIED HOUSE HUNTERS Let us do your footwork! CSU 758 12 40.

SWITZERLAND

GSTAAD-LOVELY CHALET with all modern comforts, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms + shower, sleeps 8, all heating, garage. To let. Price for all Winter Season 1979/1980. S. Frs. 25,000. For information, write to Mr. Baumer, POB 167 CH3780 - GSTAAD, Switzerland or phone 41397.

GENEVA SUBURB: New, 3-bedroom condo on Lake Geneva. Spectacular view. Garden and fireplace. Decorator furnished. September occupancy. S.F. 4,000 monthly. Contact owner: 30174 Avenida Tranquila, Palos Verdes, Ca. 90274, U.S.A. Tel: (213) 541 8052.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

INT'L OFFICE

SEEKS FOR ITS MANAGEMENT
Beautiful high class apartment, 4 rooms, and more. Paris; 285 11 88.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

A NUMBER TWO FOR THE ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL CONTROL DEPT. OF A BRITISH BANK
is required.
Applicants should have a general knowledge of accounting principles with several years practical experience. Fluency in English is essential.
Write with C.V. and salary requirements with reference 6454 to Media System, 104, rue Reamur, 75002 Paris who will forward.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

EIFFEL TOWER

Studios to 5-room, furnished apartments for one week, two weeks or more.
Tel 577 54 04 Tlx 200406

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS
MONDAYS
in the IHT Classified Section.

DIRECT SALES PROFESSIONAL Direct salespersons needed to distribute very saleable products, generous commissions. We'll supply the money but you must be able to work alone and be self-motivating. Tel.: Mr. Marten, Frankfurt/Germany. Civilian 745340 weekdays 9 to 3.

DYNAMIC, AGGRESSIVE SALES persons required by US Sporting goods co. in following areas: Spain, Turkey, Germany (Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Nurnberg areas). Excellent commissions. Calling on established accounts. Send Resume to Box 14186, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER FOR Major European Wine Business with properties in France, Spain & Italy. Qualified accountant (CPA or equivalent). Aged 25/35, to be based Paris or Bordeaux. Must be bilingual English/French. Italian & Spanish language ability also desirable. Salary negotiable depending on experience. Persons interested should write with C.V. & photo (returned) under ref: 21.37SHT to C.I.S.P., 3 avenue Percier, 75008-Paris.

WE ARE TAKING ON 5 dynamic young men or women with ambition, free to travel in France, Benelux, Scandinavia etc. Please come to M.D.S., 74 Fg.-St.-Antoine, Paris 12th. Mo. Ledru-Rollin.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

SAUDI ARABIA: We are seeking construction manpower in the categories of: Project Managers, Superintendents, Estimators & Mechanical & Civil Engineers for immediate positions. Box 14195, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly, Cedex, France.

TEACHERS WANTED

Language Center of
"FORMATION CONTINUE"
Lyon - France
Seeking English language
teacher/administrator.

Candidates should be native-born speakers possessing organizational ability, experience in teaching English to adults, holder of a university degree (preferably with TEFL / ESP qualifications), some degree of numeracy. Working knowledge of French required.

Appointment begins Sept. 15, 1979.

Starting salary depends on experience and qualifications.

Interviews in Lyon in late August/early September.

Write with full C.V. and professional references to:

RHONE-ALPES ETATS-UNIS
5 RUE CUVIER
69006 LYON
FRANCE

EMPLOYMENT

TEACHERS WANTED

International Teaching Jobs

appears each Friday in the IHT Classified Section. To place your ad contact your local IHT representative (addresses in today's Classified Section) or International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France. Tel: 747 12 65 Tlx: 612832

A TEACHER OF SECONDARY School art is required at the Frankfurt International School, 6370 Oberursel, Federal Republic of Germany, for September of 1979. Applicants should write to the Headmaster or call 06171-2844.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EARLY RETIRED POLICY Officer, US Commerce Department Export Administration, 48, well-versed US export policy/regulations, several languages, well-travelled, Georgetown Foreign Service graduate, MA Economics, seeks position. Part-time considered. White Box 14192, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

EXPERIENCED NURSE, Red Cross Diploma, seeks position in a laboratory, clinic or firm preferably in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. White Box 735, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN BABYSITTER, available. Tel. Paris 754 35 70.

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPS, Nannies, free now. NASH Agency, 27 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. T..681 868.

EMPLOYMENT

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN SEEKS Part/full time position in Paris as domestic help. Box 738, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

AUTOMOBILES

JAGUAR XJ-S 1978 Signal red, black interior, right hand drive, low mileage, for quick sale, American expatriate. Tel: Slough, England 71488/9 office or Maidenhead, England 26849 home.

MERCEDES BENZ 280 SLC 1977, 40,000 kms. Air conditioning, electric sun-roof, tinted glass, metallic paint, leather upholstery, diplomatic plates, Frs. 80,000. Tel: Paris 574 53 26.

TWO NEW 1979 Cadillac Sevilles, 1 Elegante Duty Free, will accept best offer. Tel: London 01-629 6231.

MERCEDES COUPE 280 CE Urgent. Perfect condition. Due departures. Frs. 25,000. Tel: 563 40 28.

AUTO RENTALS

ALL RENAULTS '79 at very cheap weekly & monthly rates. Telephone: EURAUTO, Paris: 526 87 89, 12 rue Turgot, 9th.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR: Europe's largest. Offices in USA. Best terms to North America and worldwide. Baggage and household goods shipped. Delivery all over Europe. Brochure and quotes: London, W.1., 44 New Bond St. Tel: 491 4121. Geneva 1219, 38 Ave. du Lignon Tel: 96 55 11

AUTO SHIPPING

SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. VIA ANT WEBB AND SAVE. Free hotel accommodation. Regular sailings JFK/McGuire Airport delivery. AMESCO, Knibbestraat 2, Antwerp, Belgium. Tel.: 31 42 39.

TRANSCAR 20 rue Le Sueur, 75116 Paris. Tel: 500 03 04. Madrid: 411 19 61. Antwerp: 339 985, Cannes: 39 43 44.

AUTOS TAX FREE

U.S. AUTOMOBILES

General Motors, Chrysler, Ford, AMC, 4x4 Jeeps & Blazer, Station wagons. Brand new, diff. colors, same day delivery with Swiss papers and license plates. Payment in U.S. dollars.

RAMPY MOTORS INC.,
Sulgeneckstr. 60,
3005 Berne, Switzerland.
Tel.: 031.45.10.45. Telex: 33850

TAX FREE CARS - EUROPEAN DELIVERY
ALL MAKES - ALL MODELS
Insurance-Shipment
Open Monday through Saturday.
Call or write for FREE catalog.

SHIPSIDE
SHIPSIDE BUILDING
PO BOX 7568 AMSTERDAM AIRPORT-C
Phone: (20) 152833 - Telex 12568

BMW - CONCESSIONNAIRES G.B. LTD., the U.K. importers can offer tax-free from stock BMWs in RHD, LHD, U.S. and Australian specifications. New special prices for 1979. US spec models paid for in US dollars. Call us today: Export Division, 56 Park Lane, London W1Y 3DA. Tel.: 01-629727. Telex: 261360.

BOATS AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES

FORD TRANSIT Travelhome: '76. Excellent mechanical, 21 MPG, fully equipped, LHD, £3,800. London 01 727 6322.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

HOMESHIP MOVERS. 22 Rue Treves, Paris-9e. Tel.: 246 24 55. Call Charlie. Also small/medium movings.

PANALPINA, 20 rue Le Sueur, 75116 Paris. Tel: 500 03 04, LE HAVRE. Tel: (35) 42 53 11.

SERVICES

NURSES QUALIFIED. For private patients, home or clinic, days or nights. Tel.: 565.62.66. Centre International d'Infirmieres Privees, 66 Rue La Boetie, Paris 8th.

ROME CASTELLI. Coiffeur, treatments, massages, perfumes, boutique. Via Frattina 92-94. Tel: 6780066.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. LAWYER, Assertive, Resourceful, Aggressive. Suite 5360, 707 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90017, U.S.A. Available for consultation London, Paris, Zurich, Sept. 15/29.

IMMIGRATION TO U.S.A. and labor certification needed? Write: Box 14178, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

U.S. LAWYER, aggressive 1215 N. Ross, Santa Ana, CA 92701, USA.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

GLOBAL LOW COST AIR FARES. Sunshine Travels. Tel.: 242202. Sint Jacobsstraat 42, Amsterdam.

EUROPE - N.Y. Frs. 764. Round Trip Frs 1,543. ITS 225.12 39 Paris.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

CHARTER A VALUE YACHT in Greece direct from owner of largest fleet in Europe. American management. Excellent crews, service, maintenance, govt. bonded. Valef Yachts Ltd., Akti Themistokleous 22C, Piraus, Greece. Tel. 4529571, 4529486. Telex: 21-2000.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

GOING HOME TO CANADA OR USA?
Cruise there in holiday style and big ship comfort, aboard P & O's magnificent Oronsay (42,000 tons) from SOUTHAMPTON 10 AUGUST, calling Reykjavik - CORNER BROOK (NEWFOUNDLAND) 17 August, HALIFAX 18 Aug., BOSTON 20 Aug., NEW YORK 22 Aug. Unlimited baggage allowance.

Or give yourself a break and take the full 21 nights cruise returning Southampton 31 August. For immediate reservation, tel.: HECTOR CHETCUTI, P & O Cruises London 01 283 8080 ext. 3674.

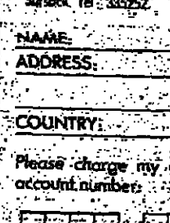
ENGLISH-SPEAKING FRENCH Gentleman-seeks clients wishing to visit Paris or any place in France in private car. Paris 062 51 71 or 063 22 26.

CHARTER YACHTS motor or sail and discover the GREEK ISLANDS or Turkey. Inn on the Sea, Bakoss 1 Piraeus. Tel: 4524069. Tlx. 21-12 49.

EPIROTIKI CRUISES
GREEK ISLANDS & TURKEY
GREEK ISLANDS EGYPT & ISRAEL
7, 4, 3 day Cruises from:
Any Travel Agency or
EPIROTIKI: Paris: 742 31 42
Hamburg: 443 032
Rome: 476 804
London: 7340 806
Piraeus: 4526 782

PAGE 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Place your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily



BY PHONE: Call your local representative and charge your ad to your American Express Card account. You will be informed of the cost immediately and the ad will appear within 48 hours.

BY MAIL: Send the text of your ad to your IHT representative and you will be advised of the cost in your currency by return mail. Prepayment is required but you may charge your American Express Card account by completing the coupon below and sending it with your text.

For your guidance, the basic rate is $6.65 per line per day, plus local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs or spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space: 2 lines.

Your IHT representative will also be pleased to arrange your renewal subscription.

AUSTRIA: Mr. Mclvin White, Bankgasse 8, Rm 215, Vienna 1. (Tel 53 84 06.)
BELGIUM: Mr. Bill Fennerly, 22 Ave de la Toison d'Or, Bte 12, 1060 Brussels. (Tel.: 513 5740.)
BRITISH ISLES: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising only contact: Mrs. Susan McBryde, IHT, 103 Kingsway, London, WC2. (Tel: 242 8993. Telex: 262009.)
GERMANY: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising contact: Mrs. Ursula Metzinger, IHT, Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse 43, Frankfurt Main. (Tel: 28 36 78. Telex: 416721, IHT D.)
GREECE: Mr. J.C. Rennesson, Pandrosou 26, Athens. (Tel: 24 18 397/736 02 42. Telex: 21 6222 EKDE GR.)
IRAN: A.R.M. Mehrnoush 12, Bostan Street, Kordrosh Takte Ave, Tehran 15, Iran. Tel.: 2229908
ITALY: Mr. Antonio Simbrattu, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome (Tel.: 679 34 37. Telex: 610 161)
JAPAN: Mr. Tadaaki Mori, Media Sales Japan Inc. Daiichi Mori Building, 1-12, 1-chome, Nishi Shimbashi 4-Mino-ku, Tokyo. Telex: 25666. Tel.: 504 1925.
LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN: Trans Arab Media Advertising Management (TAMAM), P.O. Box 688, Beirut, Hamra Tel.: 340044, Sursock, Tel.: 335252.
MOROCCO: Mr. R. A. S., Rue Murdoch, Casablanca. 27.36.83 or 22.00.90)
NETHERLANDS: Arnold Aitzema Grein Prod Tulpstr. 16/18, GZ Amsterdam 1, 26.36.15 Telex: 13193
PORTUGAL: Mrs. Rita Assis Rua das Janelas Verdes, 18 (Tel.: 672793 & 662544.)
SOUTH AFRICA: Mr. B. Hammond International Representatives, PO Box 0717, Telex: B 4013, Johannesburg 2000
SOUTH EAST ASIA: C. C. Associates Ltd., 3F Hua Lien Commercial Building, 38-44 D'Aguilar Street, Central, Hong Kong, phone: 5-230077 Telex: Free Hill
SPAIN: Alfredo Urrutia, Paseo Pedro Teixeira 8, Iberia Center, 1...Office 319, Madrid 20, Tel: 455 23 06. Tlx.: 23235-E 23354 MART E.
SWITZERLAND: Mr. Walter and Guy Von Siebenthal, Les Vignes, 15 Chemin, 1009 Pully/Lausanne. Tel.: 29 58 94.
U.S.A.: Mr. John Quigley, International Herald Tribune, 850 3rd Ave, New York 100... (212) 752 3890.
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-S/Seine Tel.: 747-12-65. Telex: 612832.

NAME:
ADDRESS:
COUNTRY:

Please charge my ad to my American Express account number:

VALIDITY SIGNATURE:
from:
to: